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LOUISIANA

COMMERCIAL

FISHING REGULATIONS

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

P. O. Box 98000

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898

(225) 765-2384 Marine Fisheries Division

(225) 765-2330 Inland Fisheries Division

(225) 765-2898 Commercial License

Kathleen Babineaux Blanco, *Governor*

James H. Jenkins Jr., *Secretary*

Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Bill Busbice Jr., *Chairman*

Terry Denmon

Henry Mouton

Wayne Sagrera

Dr. Jerry Stone

State Administration

James Patton, *Undersecretary*

John Roussel, *Assistant Secretary*

Philip Bowman, *Assistant Secretary*

Division Administrators

Tommy Prickett, *Wildlife*

Bennie Fontenot, *Inland Fisheries*

Brandt Savoie, *Fur/Refuge*

Karen Foote, *Marine Fisheries*

Colonel Winton Vidrine, *Enforcement*

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Fishing regulations on state Wildlife Management Areas and Refuges may differ from those contained in this pamphlet. Contact the nearest LDWF office for WMA regulations.

Contact your local Wildlife and Fisheries Enforcement Agent for specific information.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Regulations.....	3
Definitions.....	4
How to Measure Fish.....	7
Saltwater-Freshwater Line.....	9
Methods of Taking Freshwater and Saltwater Fish	10
Freshwater Commercial Fishing.....	12
Saltwater Commercial Finfishing	16
Shrimp.....	19
Oysters.....	22
Crabs.....	23
Reptiles and Amphibians.....	25
Fishing Regulations on WMAs.....	26
Commercial Fishing Licenses.....	27
Commercial License Fees.....	33

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LOUISIANA COMMERCIAL FISHING REGULATIONS 2004 GENERAL REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The following digest includes a summary of certain relevant statutes contained in Title 56 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes and relevant rules and regulations adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission and the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to implement additional restrictions in emergency situations in order to protect fish and wildlife resources.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Taking or harassment of any of the following species is a violation of state and federal laws: Louisiana pearlshell mussel, inflated heelsplitter mussel, fat pocketbook mussel, pink mucket mussel, American burying beetle, sea turtles, gopher tortoise, ringed sawback turtle, Mississippi Gopher frog, brown pelican, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, whooping crane, Eskimo curlew, piping plover, interior least tern, ivory-billed woodpecker, red-cockaded woodpecker, Bachman's warbler, whales (blue, finback, sei, sperm), West Indian manatee, Florida panther, Louisiana black bear, pallid sturgeon, Gulf sturgeon.

Specially Regulated Areas

In addition to the general statewide fishing regulations, state wildlife refuges and wildlife management areas, national refuges, and certain local areas may have special regulations or restrictions on fishing. For more complete information, see your local wildlife enforcement agent or the current Hunting Regulations pamphlet.

DEFINITIONS

1. **Angle:** to fish with rod, fishing pole, or hook and line, with or without a reel.
2. **Bait species:** all species of fish and other aquatic life utilized for bait.
3. **Bandit gear:** vertical hook-and-line gear with rods attached to a vessel and with line retrieved by manual, electric, or hydraulic reels.
4. **Bona fide resident:**
 - (a) Any person who has resided in this state continuously during the 12 months immediately prior to the date on which he applies for any license and who has manifested his intent to remain in this state by establishing Louisiana as his legal domicile, as demonstrated by compliance with all of the following, as applicable:
 - (i) If registered to vote, he is registered to vote in Louisiana.
 - (ii) If licensed to drive a motor vehicle, he is in possession of a valid Louisiana drivers license.
 - (iii) If owning a motor vehicle located within Louisiana, he is in possession of a valid Louisiana registration for that vehicle.
 - (iv) If earning an income, he has filed a Louisiana state income tax return and has complied with state income tax laws and regulations.
 - (b) As to a corporation or other legal entity, a resident shall be any which is incorporated or otherwise organized under, and subject to, the laws of Louisiana, and is domiciled in Louisiana and has a permanent physical location of business in Louisiana where records are held.
 - (c) any person, corporation, or other legal entity which possesses a resident license from any other state or country shall not qualify for a resident license in Louisiana.
5. **Butterfly net:** a fixed, frame-mounted net, used to fish near-surface waters, which is suspended from the side or sides of a boat, pilings, floats, rafts or shore installation.
6. **Can:** a metal container of not more than 55-gallon capacity which is set for the purpose of taking fish.
7. **Cast net:** a light circular net of vegetable or synthetic materials and weighted around its perimeter that is thrown by hand over the water.
8. **Charter boat fishing guide:** any person who operates a vessel for hire and derives income from the bringing of recreational fishermen upon waters within the state for the purpose of taking fish.
9. **Commercial fish:** all designated freshwater commercial fish and designated saltwater commercial fish found in the waters of the state.
10. **Commercial fisherman:** any person who derives income from the harvesting of living aquatic resources for commercial purposes (see also nonresident commercial fisherman).
11. **Common carrier:** any agency or person transporting passengers or property of any description for hire.
12. **Crab dropnet:** any device constructed with vegetable, synthetic, or metal fibers and without flues or throat, attached to a wire frame that forms a net basket and is used for the purpose of taking crabs. This device shall be operated solely by hand and fished in a stationary, passive manner.
13. **Crab trap:** a cube-shaped, constructed of wire, no larger than thirty inches on any side, and with either a bait box or materials providing cover or shelter for peeler crabs. The entrance funnels must extend no further than seven inches into the inside of the trap, with the openings to the entrance funnels on the vertical wall of the trap such that the horizontal diameter of each opening is at least one and one-half times the vertical diameter of the opening.
14. **Crawfish net:** any device constructed with vegetable or synthetic material without flues or throats attached to a wire frame that forms a net basket and is used for taking crawfish.
15. **Crawfish trap:** any device constructed of coated wire with the opening of the throats or flues not exceeding 2 inches and which is used for the sole purpose of taking crawfish.
16. **Crawfish farmer:** a person who farms or cultivates crawfish commercially in private ponds.
17. **Crawfish harvester:** a person who harvests wild crawfish commercially without participating in the growing of the crawfish.
18. **Dip net:** a net, usually a deep mesh bag of vegetable or synthetic materials, on a fixed frame attached to a handle and held and worked exclusively by hand and by no more than one individual.
19. **Eel pot:** any device not to exceed 48 inches in length and with an outside mesh size not smaller than 1/2 inch, constructed with throats or flues not larger than 3 inches in diameter at their narrowest point and not larger than 5 inches in diameter at their widest point, and which is used solely for the purpose of taking eel. No lead or wing shall be connected to or used in conjunction with any eel pot. Any fish other than eel taken in this gear must be immediately returned unharmed to the water.
20. **Federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):** zone which falls within a line conterminous with the seaward boundary of each of the coastal states and a line drawn in such a manner that each point on it is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.
21. **Finfish:** (noun) any of numerous cold-blooded aquatic vertebrates that characteristically swim with fins, breathe with

gills, and are covered with skin or scales.

22. **Fish:** (noun) all finfish, shellfish, and crustaceans and all other species of aquatic life.

23. **Fish dealer — retail:** persons, excluding restaurants, purchasing fish or seafood whether whole, dressed or fresh frozen for sale within the state to the consumer only.

24. **Fish dealer – wholesale:** persons purchasing fresh or frozen fish for resale to dealers or to ship out of state.

25. **Fishing gear:** (a) any vessel and (b) any equipment, whether or not attached to a vessel, which is used in the commercial handling or harvesting of living marine resources.

26. **Fork length:** distance from tip of snout to midline of caudal fin. Used to measure some fish with deeply forked tails, such as amberjack.

27. **Freshwater commercial fish:** gar of any species, freshwater catfish of any species, suckers, including buffalo fish of any species, carp, freshwater drum, bowfin, crayfish, and all bait species that are taken for economic purposes.

28. **Freshwater game fish:** any species of fish found in the fresh waters of the state taken for sport or recreational purposes.

29. **Fyke net:** any cone-shaped net of vegetable or synthetic fibers having throats or flues which are stretched over a series of rings or hoops to support the webbing, with vertical panels of net wings set obliquely on one or both sides of the mouth of the cone-shaped net.

30. **Game fish:** all species of freshwater and saltwater fish which are taken for recreational purposes, and which are taken with the aid or use of a line, reel, rod, and artificial or natural bait (See Methods of Taking).

31. **Gill net:** any net of one or more layers not customarily used for shrimp or menhaden fishing, with a mesh of such size and design as to be used primarily to catch or entangle fish by the gills or other bony projections.

32. **Hook:** any curved or bent device attached to a line for the purpose of taking fish or alligator and consisting of not more than one eye and one shank with no more than three barbs.

33. **Hoop net:** a cone-shaped net of vegetable or synthetic materials having throats or flues and which are stretched over a series of rings or hoops to support the webbing.

34. **Lead or wing net:** a panel of netting of any mesh size or length, with or without weights and floats, attached to one or both sides of the mouth of a cone-shaped net having flues or throats, and set so as to deflect or guide fish toward the mouth of the net.

35. **Licensee:** any resident or nonresident lawful holder of an effective license duly issued under the authority of the department.

36. **Longline gear:** a line which is over four hundred forty yards long to which gangions and hooks are attached that is deployed horizontally and which may be retrieved by an electric or hydraulic hauler. Longline gear shall not mean a trot-line as defined in R.S. 56:8(101).

37. **Lower jaw fork length (LJFL):** longest distance from tip of lower jaw to midline of caudal fin. Used to measure bill-fish such as marlin and swordfish.

38. **Menhaden seine:** a purse seine used to take menhaden and herring-like species.

39. **Mesh size:** the full measure of the mesh as found in use when measured as follows: Bar measure is the length of the full bar stretched from the near side of one knot to the far side of the other after being tarred, treated, or otherwise processed. Stretched measure is the full stretched distance from the near side of one knot to the far side of the opposite knot diagonally across the mesh. This measurement shall not be applicable to weaved or woven nets commonly used for menhaden fishing. In woven nets, stretched measure is the full stretched distance of the opening of the mesh; bar measure is one-half of stretched measure.

40. **Monofilament:** a single untwisted synthetic filament.

41. **Mullet strike net:** a gill net that is not more than 1,200 feet long and with a mesh size of not less than 3 1/2 inches stretched that is not anchored or secured to the water bottom or shore and which is actively worked while being used. A mullet strike net shall not be an unattended net as defined in R.S. 56:8 (102).

42. **Nonresident** means any person who is not a bona fide resident as that term is defined by R.S. 56:8 (69). See definition of bona fide resident.

43. **Nonresident commercial fishing boat:** any boat or vessel registered in any state other than Louisiana, or which has not continually been registered in this state for a period of more than 12 months, or which is not owned by any person who is a bona fide resident, and which is used for the purpose of taking or assisting in taking or catching fish from the waters of this state for pay or for the purpose of sale, barter or exchange.

44. **Pompano strike net:** a gill net that is not more than 2,400 feet long and with a mesh size of not less than 5 inches stretched that is not anchored or secured to the water bottom or shore and which is actively worked while being used. A pompano strike net shall not be an unattended net as defined in R.S. 56:8(102).

45. **Possess:** in its different tenses, the act of having in possession or control, keeping, detaining, restraining or holding as owner, or as agent, bailee or custodian for another. When possession of fish or other wildlife is prohibited, reference is made equally to such fish or other wildlife coming from without the state as to those taken within the state.

46. **Processing:** any method of preparing fish or fish products for market including drying to a point of dehydration, can-

ning, salting, packing or packaging of alligators or parts, breeding, freezing and cooking for immediate consumption, but not simple packing of fresh fish in a sack, bag, package, crate, box, lug or vat.

47. **Purse seine:** any net or device commonly known as a purse seine and/or ring net that can be pursed or closed by means of a drawstring or other device that can be drawn to close the bottom of the net or the top of the net or both. Such nets are constructed of mesh of such size and design as not to be used primarily to entangle fish by the gills or other bony projection.

48. **Reptiles and amphibians:** Native turtles, snakes, lizards, frogs, toads, and salamanders.

49. **Saltwater commercial fish:** any species of saltwater fish legally taken for commercial purposes.

50. **Saltwater game fish:** any species of saltwater fish legally taken for recreational purposes.

51. **Saltwater fish:** all species of finfish which normally inhabit the saline waters of the marine and estuarine environment for most of their life cycle.

52. **Seine:** any net used to enclose or entrap fish either in a bag or where its ends are pulled together on a vessel or a shore and constructed with a mesh of such size and design as not to be used primarily to entangle fish by the gills or other bony projections (see purse seine).

53. **Shad gill net:** a net having a mesh size no less than less than two inches stretch and no more than four inches stretched. May not exceed 1,200 feet in length and must have attached to each end a one-gallon jug painted international orange and with the words "Shad Gill Net" in black and must have waterproof tags with the name and license number of the fisherman in accordance with R. S. 56:320(F).

54. **Shellfish:** an aquatic, invertebrate species having a shell. These species include, but are not limited to, oysters, clams, crayfish, shrimp, crabs, and other mollusks and crustaceans.

55. **Skimmer net:** a net attached on two sides to a triangular frame and suspended from or attached to the sides of a boat, with one corner attached to the side of the boat and one corner resting on the waterbottom. A ski and one end of the lead line are attached to the corner of the frame that rests on the waterbottom and the other end of the lead line is attached to a weight which is suspended from the bow of the boat.

56. **Slat trap:** any device, used solely for the capture of catfish, which is cylindrical, rectangular, or square in cross section configuration, constructed of slats forming the length of the trap, with at least one pair of slats spaced at least 1 inch apart from each other on at least three sides of the trap and which is no more than 6 feet in length, 2 feet in diameter or width and which has one or more cone-shaped throats, flues or entrances.

57. **Slot limit:** protective size limits denoting that fish within the range, inclusive of stated measurements, must be returned to the water immediately.

58. **Strike net:** any gill net, trammel net or seine not anchored or secured to the water bottom or shore and which is actively worked while being used.

59. **Take:** in its different tenses, the attempt or act of hooking, pursuing, netting, capturing, snaring, trapping, shooting, hunting, wounding or killing by any means or device.

60. **Test trawl:** a trawl which is not more than 16 feet along the corkline or 20 feet along the leadline.

61. **Total length:** the longest measurable distance from the outermost portion of the snout lengthwise to the outermost portion of the caudal fin.

62. **Trammel net:** any device composed of layers of netting material attached to one or more float lines or one or more weighted bottom lines, with the layers being constructed of fine mesh and of larger mesh so that a fish attempting to pass through the device pushes the smaller mesh through the larger mesh creating a pocket or compartment in which the fish is entrapped, entangled or restricted.

63. **Transport:** in its different tenses, the act of shipping, attempting to ship, receiving or delivering for shipment, transporting, conveying, carrying or exporting by air, land or water, or by any means whatsoever.

64. **Trawl:** any net, generally funnel-shaped, pulled through the water or along the bottom with otter boards to spread the mouth open while being fished. The term "trawl" also means and includes plumb staff beam trawls that do not exceed 16 feet, and that do not use otter boards but are held open laterally by a horizontal beam and vertically by two vertical beams (plumb staffs), and that are used while the vessel is under way.

65. **Trigger:** any tension-loaded rubber band or spring device that contains several feet of line and a hook or hooks, which is baited and set, and which automatically hooks and plays a fish.

66. **Trotline:** any set line which is four hundred forty yards or less to which hoop drops are tied at various intervals or gangions and hoods are attached and which may be retrieved manually or by electric or hydraulic haulers.

67. **Unattended net:** any net in the water to which the licensee thereof cannot be immediately located for identification within 200 feet thereof.

68. **Wing net:** See Lead net.

69. **Wire net:** a cone-shaped net of vegetable or synthetic materials, with a mesh no less than one inch square or two inches stretched, having throats or flues and which is stretched over wire of five inch mesh or greater to support the webbing.

HOW TO MEASURE FISH

Use these guidelines to measure fish correctly.

1. Place the fish on its side on a flat board with the jaw closed.
2. Squeeze the tail fin together or turn it in a way to obtain the maximum overall length (see illustration 1).
3. For species with total length requirements, measure in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the extreme tip of the tail fin (see illustration 1).
4. For species with fork length requirements, measure in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the fork of the tail (see illustration 2).
5. For species with lower jaw fork length requirements, measure in a straight-line length from the tip of the lower jaw to the fork of the tail (see illustration 3).

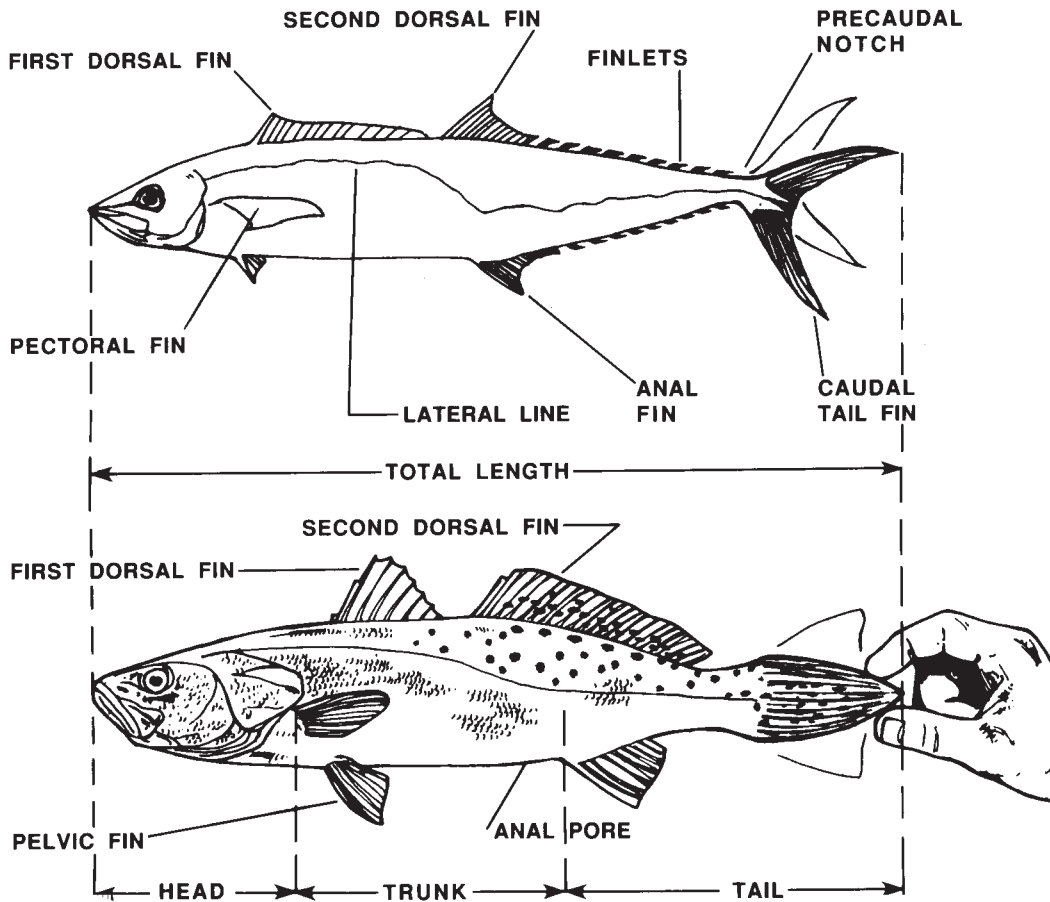


illustration 1

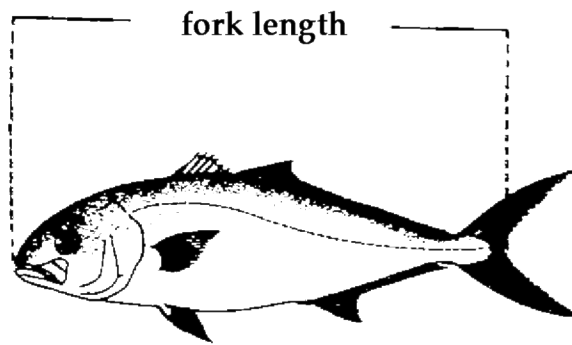


illustration 2

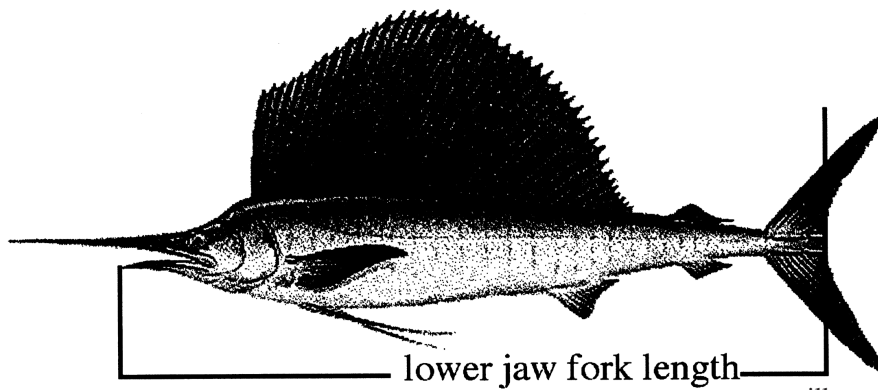


illustration 3

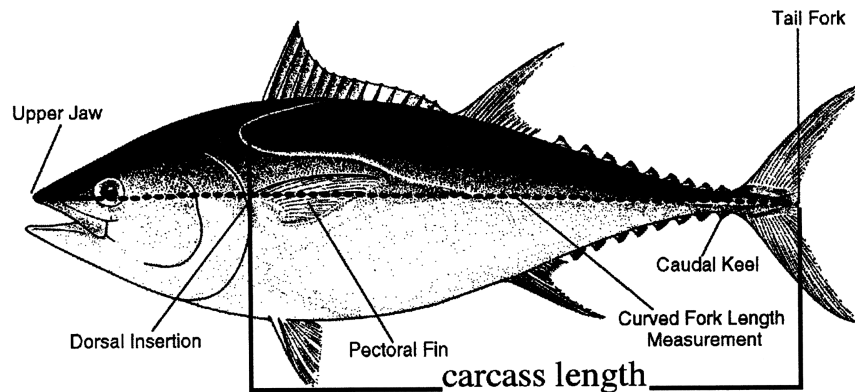


illustration 4

6. For species with curved fork length requirements, measure from the tip of the upper jaw to fork of tail measured along the contour of the middle of the body (see illustration 4).
7. For species with carcass length requirements, measure curve from posterior edge of gill opening to anterior portion of caudal keel (see illustration 4).

For complete requirements regarding the taking of fish in federal waters obtain a Commercial Fishing Regulations for Gulf of Mexico Federal Waters pamphlet from the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, The Commons at Rivergate, 3018 U.S. Hwy. 301 N, Suite 1000, Tampa, Florida 33619-2266; 813-228-2815, toll free 1-888-833-1844; e-mail: gulf.council@noaa.gov; webpage: www.gulfcouncil.org.

SALTWATER-FRESHWATER LINE

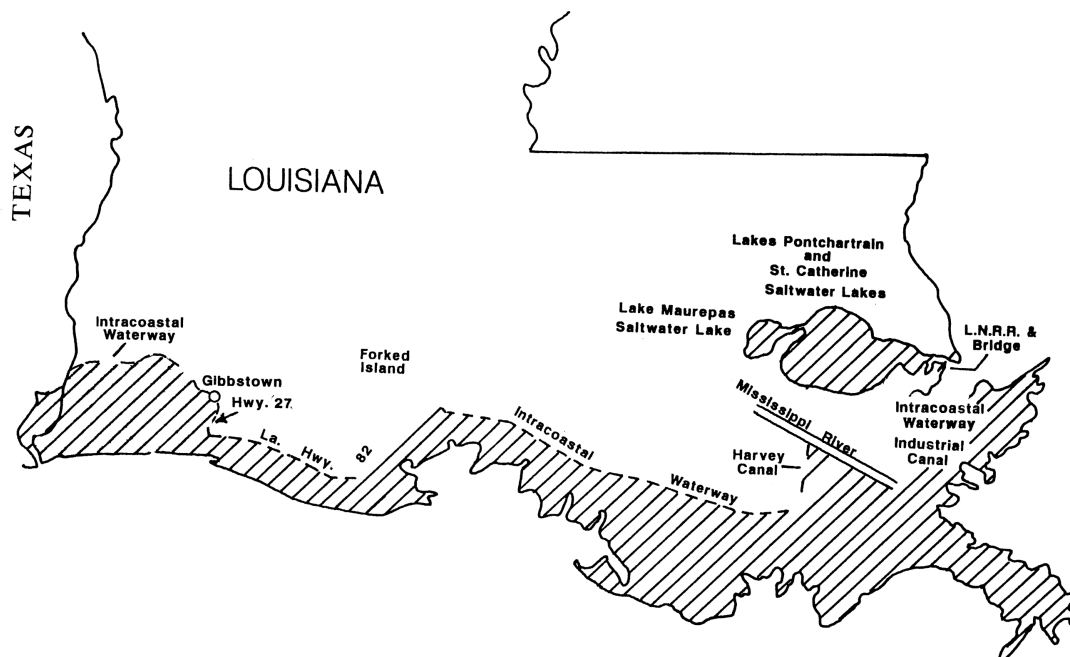
For the purposes of regulating certain fisheries the legislature recognized the historic division of the state into saltwater and freshwater areas based on the variations of flora and fauna found within these two divisions. The legislature further recognized that the exact line of demarcation cannot be precisely located due to constant changes in water salinity caused by winds, tides, and rains. The legislature therefore legally defined the freshwater and saltwater areas by describing a line from the Texas state line, easterly to the Mississippi state line. The areas south of the described line, plus a number of saltwater lakes and waterways, were designated as saltwater areas and all other areas north of the described line were designated as freshwater areas.

Louisiana Saltwater Line Definition

Title 56, Section 322- Louisiana Highway 82 from the Texas-Louisiana boundary to its junction with the Intracoastal Waterway at Forked Island, the Intracoastal Waterway from Forked Island to Bayou Barataria to the Harvey Canal, the Harvey Canal to the Mississippi River, the Mississippi River to the Industrial Canal, the Industrial Canal to the Intracoastal Waterway, the Intracoastal Waterway to the Rigolets in Orleans Parish to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad bridge, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad right-of-way from the Orleans Parish line to the Mississippi state line.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the waters of the Intracoastal Waterway in Orleans Parish from the overhead power lines at the Interharbor Navigation Canal east to the Rigolets shall be considered both salt and fresh water for the purposes of authorizing the taking or possessing fish or the use or possession of gear. Commercial fishing operations in these waters shall not interfere with normal commercial traffic.

The areas south of the above described line, plus the saltwater lakes known as Sabine Lake, Calcasieu Lake, including that portion of the Calcasieu Ship Channel which actually adjoins Calcasieu Lake, West and East Pass of the Calcasieu River and Oyster Bayou in Cameron Parish, Lake Maurepas, Lake Pontchartrain, Lake St. Catherine, Chef Menteur Pass (except that seven-tenths of a mile section from Bayou Sauvage south to the Intercoastal Waterway), the Rigolets, Unknown Pass, Pass Manchac, and that portion of the Calcasieu Ship Channel from the Intracoastal Waterway south to the Gulf of Mexico, shall be designated as saltwater areas.



METHODS OF TAKING FRESHWATER AND SALTWATER FISH

COMMERCIAL FINFISH may be taken with any pole, line, the device known as yo-yo, the device known as a trigger device, handline, with any trotline wherein hooks are not less than 24 inches apart, with approved slat traps, cans and minnow traps, with legal seines and nets, with bows and arrows or by any skin diver in saltwater or fresh water, when submerged in the water and using standard spearing equipment, and by no other means. In the saltwater areas of the state, as defined in R.S. 56:322, commercial finfish may be taken by commercial saltwater rod and reel, (see License prerequisites for requirements). Eel may be taken for commercial purposes using eel pots and other legal gear as provided herein. Certain species of finfish have specific regulations regarding gear and have permits required for harvest.

Wire nets shall only be used for the taking of legal sized catfish.

No person shall take or possess fish taken by means of spears, poisons, stupefying substances or devices, explosives, guns, tree-topping devices, lead nets (except lead nets are permitted on hoop nets when set in overflowed regions when the water is out of the actual bed of the natural stream or lake and the hoop net is set 500 feet from the actual stream bed), electricity or any instrument or device capable of producing an electrical current used in shocking said fish; except a barbless spear used in saltwater for taking flounder. No person shall take or possess game fish taken by means of snagging devices (not including bow and arrow). Catfish may be taken by means of snagging devices. Garfish may be taken by means of spears and bows and arrows. It shall be unlawful to possess any of the prohibited instruments, weapons, substances or devices set out herein above with the intent to take fish in violation of the provisions of this section.

No nets or bream trawls used for taking fish or shrimp from saltwater areas of the state shall be left unattended except such legal nets or trawls which are attached to a wharf at a bonafide inhabitable camp. Hoop nets, without leads, may be left unattended in the saltwater areas of the state for the sole purpose of taking legal commercial catfish species.

No person shall use or deploy within the state territorial waters bandit gear or longline gear. A person may possess bandit gear or longline gear aboard a vessel within state territorial waters so long as such gear is not in use or deployed to take fish. No person shall possess fish taken within the state territorial waters using bandit gear or longline gear.

No person shall take or attempt to take fish by means of an elevated trotline. (Except in exempt areas. Contact the local Wildlife Enforcement Agent).

Eels may be taken for commercial purposes using eel pots. Eel pots shall be fished only in areas of the state which are south of the saltwater line and in designated saltwater lakes, excluding Lake Maurepas, except that the department may issue permits to fish eel pots in these otherwise prohibited areas under provisions in the underutilized species act.

All fishing operations shall be conducted in such a way that the nests of fish or the natural hiding places of young fish are not destroyed. Nets shall not be hauled out upon the shore in such a way that any fish which may happen to be taken therein cannot be returned to the waters without injury.

No person shall obstruct the free passage of fish in any of the streams, lakes, bayous or in any body of water including crevasses, coulees and canals in marsh and swamp areas of the state by any means whatsoever, provided that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to water control structures or dams for the retention of water for conservation purposes. No obstructions including trawls, butterfly nets, fyke nets, wings or leads, seines, gill nets or trammel nets, which interfere with the free passageway of fish as defined herein, shall be set within 500 feet of the mouth of any inlet or pass, or within 500 feet of any water control structures, dams or weirs. Wings and leads are permitted on hoop nets in overflowed regions where the water is out of the actual bed of the natural stream or lake but not within the restricted 500 foot area. The possession of fish caught in leads or wings is prohibited. Wings and leads on hoop nets south of the saltwater line, as defined in R.S. 56:322(A), are permitted. However, the use of monofilament leads or wings shall be prohibited south of the saltwater line. No pair of wings or leads shall be within 100 feet of each other and no single lead shall exceed 25 feet in length. Free passageway for fish means a minimum passageway opening of 5 feet in width extending from the surface to the bottom of the water in the deepest portion of the water.

Shad and skipjack herring may be taken in Lac des Allemands by special license. A single shad gill net having a mesh size no less than two inches stretch and no more than four inches stretch may be used per licensee per vessel. The net may not exceed 1,200 feet in length and must have attached to each end a one-gallon jug painted international orange and with the words "Shad Gill Net" in black and must have waterproof tags with the name and license number of the fisherman in accordance with R. S. 56:320(F). The season will be closed during the months July - October and no fishing will be allowed

between sunset and sunrise nor on Saturday or Sunday.

No person shall possess or have on board any vessel a gill net, trammel net, strike net or seine in the saltwater areas of the state except as provided in 56:333 for the commercial taking of mullet, 56:320.3 for traversing, or 56:406 for commercially taking of pompano.

The Louisiana Marine Resources Conservation Act of 1995, Act 1316 of the 1995 Regular Legislative Session, changed many aspects of commercially harvesting saltwater finfish. Persons involved in these activities should contact the Department's Enforcement Division for accurate information.

Areas Closed to Freshwater Musseling

- A. Areas officially recognized as saltwater areas.
- B. Amite River from the junction with Bayou Manchac to the Mississippi State Line.
- C. All of Rapides and Grant Parishes except the main channel of the Red River.
- D. Bayou Bartholomew in Morehouse Parish from the Arkansas state line to its confluence with the Ouachita River.
- E. Additional areas may be closed at any time by notice from the Secretary.

Yo-Yo Restrictions

Caddo Lake

- A. No resident shall have set in the water for the taking of recreational or commercial fish in Caddo Lake more than 24 yo-yos or other trigger devices. Each yo-yo or other trigger device shall be clearly marked with the name and address of the user.
- B. No resident shall leave a yo-yo or trigger device unattended in Caddo lake while it is set in the water for taking fish, except from one-half hour after official sunset to one-half hour before official sunrise. A yo-yo or trigger device shall be deemed unattended when the user cannot be immediately located for identification therewith without leaving the location of the yo-yo or trigger device.
- C. No person who is a nonresident shall set in the water, use, or leave a yo-yo or trigger device at any time in Caddo Lake.

Chicot Lake

- A. Fishing with the use of yo-yos or trigger devices shall be permitted in Chicot Lake only from Nov. 1 through March 1 of each year under the following conditions:
 - 1) Not more than 24 yo-yos or trigger devices shall be allowed per boat.
 - 2) Each yo-yo must be tagged with the name of the responsible party, the registration number of the boat and the date and the time the yo-yo was set.
 - 3) All yo-yos must be attended and re-tagged at least every 48 hours.

Lake D'Arbonne

- A. The use of yo-yos, or trigger devices on Lake D'Arbonne shall be governed by the following terms:
 - 1) No more than fifty yo-yos, or trigger devices, shall be allowed per person.
 - 2) Each yo-yo, or trigger device, shall be clearly tagged with the name, address, and telephone number of the owner or user.
 - 3) When used, each yo-yo or trigger device, shall be checked at least once every twenty-four hours, and all fish, and any other animal caught or hooked, shall be immediately removed from the device.
 - 4) Each yo-yo or trigger device must be rebaited at least once every twenty-four hours.
 - 5) When not being used in accordance with these regulations, each yo-yo or trigger device shall be removed immediately from Lake D'Arbonne.
 - 6) No yo-yo or trigger device shall be attached to any metallic object.

Trotline

Lake D'Arbonne

- A. All trotlines must be marked, tagged, and dated with the owner's or user's name, address, phone number, and the date of placement. The trotline must be marked on each end with a floating object that is readily visible.
- B. No person shall set more than three trotlines with a maximum of fifty hooks per trotline.
- C. All trotlines must be removed from Lake D'Arbonne when not in use.
- D. All trotlines must have an eight foot cotton leader on each end of the trotline to insure that if the trotline is left unattended, the cotton leader will deteriorate and the line will sink.
- E. All trotlines must be attended daily while in service.

FRESHWATER COMMERCIAL FISHING

Size Limits:

Blue Catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*): 12 inches minimum total length.

Buffalo (*Ictiobus spp.*): 16 inches minimum total length.

Channel Catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*): 11 inches minimum total length, 8 inches collar-boned.

Flathead Catfish (*Pylodictis olivaris*): 14 inches minimum total length.

Freshwater Drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*): 12 inches minimum total length.

Bowfin (*Amia calva*): 22 inches minimum total length.

Fishermen are prohibited, while on the water, from possessing bowfin eggs (roe) that are not naturally connected to a whole fish. The taking of bowfin with nets or bowfin body parts, including eggs (roe), is prohibited during the months of December, January and February, EXCEPT in Assumption, Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Terrebonne, Tangipahoa and West Baton Rouge parishes and in the areas know as Bayou Courtableau, Bayou Teche, Lake Dauterive, Lake Fausse Point, Vermilion River, Carencro Bayou, Queue de Tortue Bayou, Bayou Nez Pique, Mermentau River, Bayou Lacassine, Sabine River and the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway that is bounded by the East and West levees of the Atchafalaya Basin and is south of U.S. Highway 190.

Mullet may be taken in hoop nets in the freshwater areas of the state. Mullet taken in freshwater may not be possessed in saltwater, at night, or taken with a hoop net with leads on it.

Commercial fishermen must return all undersized fish to waters without injury.

Any commercial species upon which there is no specified size limit may be taken in any size and quantity.

Five percent of each species of commercial fish by number may be smaller than the legal limit, EXCEPT channel catfish of which 10 percent by number may be smaller than the legal limit.

Commercial fishermen, wholesale/retail seafood dealers, retail seafood dealers, restaurants or groceries shall not purchase, barter, trade, or exchange or attempt to purchase, barter, trade, or exchange undersize fish.

Paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*), commonly called **spoonbill catfish**: taking or possession of whole or any body parts, including roe (eggs) is prohibited.

Pallid, Atlantic, and Shovelnose Sturgeon: Taking or possession of whole or any body parts, including roe is prohibited.

Frogs: See Reptiles and Amphibians section.

Freshwater Commercial Fishing Gear

For the taking of commercial fish, a person may have in possession or in use the following:

Cast Net: any cast net used for commercial purposes.

Crawfish Trap: any device constructed of coated wire with the opening of its throats or flues not exceeding 2 inches used for the sole purpose of taking crawfish. Minimum mesh size is 3/4-inch by 11/16-inch hexagon.

Gill Net: minimum mesh of not less than 3 inches square or 6 inches stretched after treating with tar or copper. No gill net in use shall exceed 1,200 feet in length.

Hoop Net: mesh of not less than 1 inch square or 2 inches stretched after treating with tar or copper.

Seine: minimum mesh of not less than 2 inches square or 4 inches stretched after treating with tar or copper. No seine in use shall exceed 1,200 feet in length.

Slat Trap: any device, used solely for the capture of catfish, which is cylindrical, rectangular or square in cross section configuration, constructed of slats forming the length of the trap, with at least one pair of slats spaced at least 1 inch apart from each other on at least three sides of the trap and which is no more than 6 feet in length, 2 feet in diameter or width and which has one or more cone-shaped throats, flues or entrances.

Trammel Net: minimum mesh of not less than 3 inches square or 6 inches stretched after treating with tar or copper. No trammel net in use shall exceed 1,200 feet in length.

Trotline: hooks must be a minimum of 24 inches apart. Use of elevated trotlines is prohibited in certain areas.

Wire Net: mesh size must not be less than 1 square inch or 2 inches stretched. For the taking of legal sized catfish only.

All gill nets and trammel nets must be tagged with a waterproof tag attached to the corkline at each end of the net, no more than 3 feet from the edge of the webbing. The tags must contain the fisherman's full name (no initials) and commercial fisherman's license number. The tags are to be supplied by the commercial fisherman.

Freshwater Areas Closed to Netting

Use of gill nets, trammel nets and fish seines are prohibited in the following waterbodies:

Caddo Lake	False River Lake	Lake Concordia
Cypress Lake/Black Bayou	Lake Bartholomew	D'Arbonne Lake
Lake Claiborne		

Toledo Bend Reservoir – the Louisiana portion of Toledo Bend Reservoir. Hoop nets are prohibited March 1 through May 15 each year only in that portion of Toledo Bend Reservoir from a point north of Logansport where the lake enters Texas, and south to a point on the lake where the Texas Duck Refuge Canal intersects the Old Channel of the Sabine River.

Use of gill nets, trammel nets, fish seines and hoop nets are prohibited in the following waterbodies:

Anacoco Bayou (that portion between Anacoco Lake and Lake Vernon)	Anacoco Lake
Bundicks Lake	Caney Creek Reservoir
Cross Lake	Chicot Lake
Lake Bistineau	John K. Kelly-Grand Bayou Reservoir (wire nets prohibited also)
	Lake Vernon

Other netting prohibitions follow.

Bogue Chitto River – the use of seines, nets and webbing for the taking of fish in Bogue Chitto River from where it enters the state in the northern part of Washington Parish to where it enters into the Pearl River in St. Tammany Parish is prohibited. The taking of fish from logs, buckets, barrels, drums, or natural or artificial nesting areas by hand grabbing is also prohibited in this area.

Fool River (Franklin Parish) – fish seines prohibited.

Lacassine Bayou (that portion of the bayou that flows through the Lacassine National Refuge) – gill nets, trammel nets and hoop nets prohibited March 1 through Nov. 30 each year.

Lake Bruin – the use of fish nets in Lake Bruin is prohibited EXCEPT that a special recurring commercial fishing season allowing the use of gill and trammel nets greater than or having at least a minimum of 3 1/2 inch bar and 7 inches stretched, and allowing the use of slat traps is permitted. The season commences each year at sunrise on Nov. 1 and closes at sunset on the last day of February the following year. Commercial fishermen must obtain a Lake Bruin Commercial Fishing Permit in order to participate in this special season. The permit is issued at no cost on a seasonal basis, must be renewed for each season and may be obtained at the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries District 4 Headquarters, Ferriday, Louisiana. The permittee must also file a report to the department of his catch no later than 15 days following the closure of the season. Commercial fishing will be allowed only during daylight hours except that gear can remain set overnight but fish captured shall be removed during daylight hours only.

Lake Charles – fish seines, trammel nets, gill nets, butterfly nets and shrimp trawls longer than 16 feet prohibited.

Lake Providence – gill nets and trammel nets prohibited, EXCEPT during a special recurring commercial fishing season allowing the use of gill and trammel nets greater than, or having at least a minimum of 3 1/2-inches bar and 7 inches stretched. The special season commences each year at sunrise on Nov. 1 and closes at sunset on the last day of February the following year.

Moss Lake – fish seines, trammel nets, gill nets, butterfly nets and shrimp trawls over 16 feet prohibited.

Nantachie Lake – Netting prohibited.

Old River Lakes (Vidalia and Deer Park, Concordia Parish) – fish seining on the Louisiana sides of Old River Lake,

Vidalia and Deer Park, Concordia Parish, is prohibited EXCEPT that fish seining is legal under a special permit issued by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries which may be obtained at the District 4 Headquarters, Ferriday.

Prien Lake – fish seines, trammel nets, gill nets, butterfly nets and shrimp trawls longer than 16 feet prohibited.

Tchefuncte River – seines, nets, webbing or traps of any kind and all types, including slat traps, for the taking of fish in the Tchefuncte River, and its tributaries, from its origin in Washington Parish to where it empties into Lake Pontchartrain in St. Tammany Parish, are prohibited.

General Prohibition of Netting in Impoundments During Drawdown Periods — All fresh water impoundments shall be closed to use of commercial fish netting during water drawdown periods, unless otherwise specified by the Department based upon biological and technical data; the closure to begin on the date the drawdown control structure is opened and continued until the lake returns to full pool following closure of the structure.

Freshwater Bait Seines, Cast Nets, Dip Nets and Minnow Traps – A person may have in possession or in use for the sole

and only purpose of taking minnows, shrimp and other baits permitted by law, seines of 1/4-inch mesh or less and measuring 30 feet or less in length, cast nets with a radius of less than 8 1/2 feet, dip nets and minnow traps (See Recreational and Commercial Licensing Requirements).

Freshwater Fish Species Prohibited - No person may possess or sell in this state the following fishes: all species of piranha, tilapia and carp (except koi or common carp, (*Cyprinus carpio*) and goldfish, (*Carassius auratus*); Rio Grand Cichlid; freshwater electric eel, (*Electrophorus sp.*); rudd, (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*); all members of the families *Synbranchidae* (Asian swamp eels), *Channidae* (snakeheads), *Clariidae* (walking catfishes), and *Trichomycteridae* (pencil catfishes).

NOTE: Sanctuaries exist within Wildlife Management Areas, Refuges and other areas which may be closed to certain gear types or methods of fishing. Consult your local Wildlife and Fisheries Office or Enforcement Agent or the current Hunting Regulations pamphlet.

Noxious Aquatic Plants —Importation Prohibited

No person shall, at any time, knowingly import or cause to be transported into the jurisdiction of the state of Louisiana from any other state or country, without first obtaining a written permit from the Commission, any of the following noxious aquatic plants which are or can be grown submerged or partly submerged, or floating in water.

Eichhornia azurea (rooting or anchoring hyacinth), *Elodea canadensis* (elodea), *Hydrilla spp.* (hydrilla), *Lagarosiphon muscoides* & *major* (African elodea), *Myriophyllum spicatum* (Eurasian watermilfoil), *Najas marina* (marine naiad), *Najas minor* (slender naiad), *Panicum repens* (torpedograss), *Pontederia spp.* (pickerelweed), *Spirodela oligorrhiza* (giant duckweed), *Trapa* (waterchestnut), *Melaleuca quinquenvia* (kapok tree), *Pistia stratiotes* (water lettuce), *Salvinia spp.* (salvinia), *Lythrum salicaria* (purple loosestrife), *Eichhornia crassipes* (water hyacinth).

NOTICE TO OFFSHORE FISHERMEN

Louisiana recreational and commercial fishermen fishing offshore beyond the Louisiana boundary are in federal waters and are subject to rules and regulations that may differ from those in state waters. To ensure that you are in compliance with federal regulations, you should contact the National Marine Fisheries Service office at 813/570-5326 or the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council at (813) 228-2815 (write 3018 U.S. Hwy. 301 N., Suite 1000, Tampa FL 33619-2266 for informational pamphlet).

Federal Waters (EEZ)

A very easy way to tell if you are in State or Federal waters is to pull up to the nearest platform. If the platform is in State waters it will have a placard with a State Lease Number. If the platform is in Federal waters it will be designated with an OCS number. By utilizing a block map you can also estimate your position. The platform will be designated with an Area and Block number. For instance if you see ST-128 X, OCS 00498 you will be in Federal waters at South Timbalier 128 platform X.

Gulf-wide Phone Number

(1-866- WE ENFORCE) (1-866-933-6367)

Report fishery law violators using the Gulf-wide Number

A program sponsored by the Coastal Conservation Association in partnership with the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission's Law Enforcement Committee and the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council's Law Enforcement Panel allows citizens across the Gulf Coast to immediately report game law violations to the appropriate state agencies using a single, toll-free number.

VOLUNTARY GULF OF MEXICO MARINE COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL

OBJECTIVE: Provide a common voluntary marine communications protocol for Gulf of Mexico (GOM) resource users to use in alerting parties that will be interacting in the same general area. This Protocol will provide a common communication format for notification and feedback between offshore platform and rig operators and others in responding to the safety needs of all GOM resources users.

WHO: Any vessel operator (commercial, for hire (charter/headboat) recreational fishermen, sport divers, and oil and gas contractors and operators) proposing to approach an offshore platform or rig.

WHAT: An agreed communications format that identifies methods of notification, recommended frequencies, and generally accepted two-way marine VHF radio protocols.

WHEN: To be used when vessels of any size approach either fixed or floating drilling, production and support facilities or oil and gas transportation infrastructure.

WHERE: For use in GOM Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) areas and State Territorial Waters adjacent to Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

PROTOCOL

Any vessel approaching either a fixed or floating offshore facility with the intent of tying to or remaining around (within 1,500 feet of) that facility for any purpose, should contact as far in advance as practical that specific facility using a marine VHF radio on Channel No. 16. All offshore facilities are identified by signage that identifies the Area, Block, Platform and Operator.

An example might be as follows:

Contact Request: “Eugene Island 313 “A” Platform, this is M/V Duck, M/V Duck, on Channel 16”

Response: “Eugene Island 313 “A” back to M/V Duck. Switch to Channel No. ??.”

Follow Up on New Channel: “M/V Duck back; we are 5 miles (1 mile?) out and in route to your location for ?? (offloading, fishing, diving, bird watching, etc) and request assistance in determining your current facility status.

Recognition: “Eugene Island 313 “A” back; we have no current marine traffic or hazardous operations but expect a supply boat later today.” If the facility was planning operations that might preclude safe positioning of marine craft or if potentially hazardous lifting or well work is scheduled, the operator would so inform the vessel.)

Notification: M/V Duck back; we are a 25 foot sport fisherman out of Cocodrie with a total of five (5) people on board and will approach your location at 0900 hours and estimate our stay at 3 hours.

The approaching vessel has established contact, identified its intent to approach or moor, its purpose, and estimated its time of arrival and time at location. The operator is now alerted to the fact that the vessel is approaching with the intent of being in the area and can validate actual activities by visually observing the vessel and its crew.

This protocol helps GOM offshore facility operators identify vessels approaching or mooring and gives shared resource users a common communication tool. If vessels fail to establish communications, a facility operator is faced with the task of evaluating the vessel’s intent. Communications will help operators make a judgment on the activity and help access if the vessel poses a threat to the people or facility.

Potential Hazards To Fishermen When Fishing Around Offshore Oil and Gas Production Platforms

Most offshore fishermen target oil and gas production platforms as their fishing location of choice. Petroleum platforms commonly referred to as “rigs”, provide recreation for fishermen and scuba divers because they act as artificial reefs, attracting and establishing aquatic communities, including highly sought food and sport fishes. Also, offshore facilities serve as navigation points for small marine craft. Manned facilities can also provide a haven for small craft operators forced to abandon their vessels during storms or following accidents.

Generally this interaction between fishermen and offshore platform personnel takes place without incident. However, periodically, a fisherman or scuba diver may be asked by platform personnel to move to another location. This request is generally made when certain potentially dangerous activities are taking place onboard the platform and is made for the safety of both platform personnel and the fisherman.

Some of these potential hazards to fishermen occur when construction or maintenance activities are underway. These activities frequently require use of marine support vessels that limit access to the facility and require frequent movement and the possibility for entanglement in anchor lines or mooring hardware exists. Platform cranes making lifts can expose vessels and personnel to dropped objects, and overhead work, such as blasting, welding, and burning or painting, can also potentially expose people and equipment to falling debris and equipment. These activity types are easy to see and the request to move is easily understood.

Some activities taking place on offshore platforms that may also be dangerous are not as easily seen, and therefore, a request to move may be misunderstood. Activities such as well perforating, poisonous gas releases (red flashing light), or emergency shut downs that may require significant venting or flaring may not be visible from the sea surface. Perforating activities require elimination of radio transmissions to help prevent an inadvertent triggering of the explosive charges. Gas releases, some of which may be poisonous (red flashing light), have the potential to drift to the water surface and envelop a vessel, where an open flame or spark could set off the gas.

Therefore, if asked by platform personnel to move to another structure, please understand the request is made for your safety, the safety of the personnel on board the platform and the safety of the facilities. Please observe common courtesy and move to another location.

SALTWATER COMMERCIAL FINFISHING

Legal Gears

Bandit gear: vertical hook-and-line gear with rods attached to a vessel and with line retrieved by manual, electric, or hydraulic reels (**cannot be used in state waters**).

Cast Net: any cast net used for commercial purposes or cast nets exceeding 8 1/2 feet in radius.

Hoop Net: 1 inch square or 2 inches stretched mesh (minimum) after treating with tar or copper. Hoop nets without leads may be left unattended in saltwater areas for the sole purpose of taking catfish.

Longline gear: a line which is over four hundred forty yards long to which gangions and hooks are attached that is deployed horizontally and which may be retrieved by an electric or hydraulic hauler. Longline gear shall not mean a trotline as defined in R.S. 56:8(101) (**cannot be used in state waters**).

Mullet Strike Net: 1 3/4 inches square or 3 1/2 inches stretched mesh (minimum). No mullet strike net in use can exceed 1,200 feet in length or be unattended by the licensee thereof. Mullet strike nets may only be used in state waters for the legal taking of striped mullet with a special permit during special season (see the size and take limits section for commercial season dates).

Pompano Strike Net: 2 1/2 inches square or 5 inches stretched mesh (minimum). No pompano strike net in use shall exceed 2,400 feet in length or be unattended by the licensee thereof. Pompano strike nets may only be used for the legal taking of pompano in the Chandeleur Sound area with special permit between August and October (see the size and take limits section for commercial season dates).

Purse Seine: Cannot be used to take finfish other than menhaden or herring-like species. Use is otherwise prohibited in inside or outside waters as delineated in L.R.S. 56:495.

Saltwater Gill Nets, Seines, Trammel Nets, Strike Nets: use or possession is prohibited in the designated saltwater areas of the state.

Saltwater Gill Net for EEZ: A permit is required from the Department for transport of gill nets, trammel nets, seines and strike nets across state waters for use in federal waters. Permittees must notify the Department four hours before leaving port to traverse or fish under the conditions of the Traversing Permit and immediately upon returning from the permitted trip. The Department shall be notified by calling 1-800-442-2511 or 225-765-2441.

Trotline: any set line which is four hundred forty yards or less to which hoop drops are tied at various intervals or gangions and hoods are attached and which may be retrieved manually or by electric or hydraulic haulers.

Calcasieu Lake

No person shall set or use any trammel net, gill net, strike net or seine for the taking of fish in that portion of Calcasieu Lake which is situated in Calcasieu Parish.

All commercial fishing by means of gill nets, seines, strike nets and trammel nets is prohibited in Lake Charles, Moss Lake and Prien Lake. These areas remain open for the use of hoop nets and trot or set lines.

Size and Take Limits

Cobia (ling or lemon fish): 33 inches minimum fork length. 2 fish per person. Licensed commercial fishermen may only sell 2 fish per trip.

Drum, Black: 16 inches minimum total length. There is an annual harvest quota of 3.25 million pounds for black drum measuring 16-27 inches total length, and an annual harvest of 300,000 fish measuring longer than 27 inches total length. Fishing year begins Sept. 1.

Drum, Red: Commercial take of red drum is prohibited.

Flounder, Southern: 10 fish for each licensed fisherman for each consecutive day on the water EXCEPT any commercial shrimping vessels may retain and any commercial fisherman may sell all Southern flounder caught as bycatch on any shrimping trip.

Mackerel, King: 24 inches minimum fork length. There is a 3,000 pound trip limit in effect. Fishing year begins July 1.

Mackerel, Spanish: 12 inches minimum fork length.

Menhaden: The season for the taking of menhaden as well as processing of menhaden shall be from the third Monday in April (April 19, 2004) through November 1. The menhaden season shall apply to all waters seaward of the inside-outside line described in R.S. 56:495 including waters in the Federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and in Chandeleur and Breton Sounds LAC 76:VII.307.D. All other inside waters and passes are permanently closed to menhaden fishing.

Menhaden Bait Season: runs from after the close of the regular menhaden season until December first. If the quota has not been reached by December first, then, beginning on April first of the following year, bait gulf menhaden may be taken until the department determines that the quota (3,000 metric tons) has been met. Any menhaden taken pursuant to this special season shall be sold only for use as bait. The Secretary shall grant special permits for the taking of menhaden during the special bait season.

Mullet, Striped: Commercial season from the third Monday in October (October 18, 2004 and October 17, 2005) until the third Monday in January (Jan. 19, 2004, and Jan. 17, 2005). No commercial harvest of mullet is allowed outside this season. Mullet may only be taken commercially with a mullet strike net not exceeding 1,200 feet in length. Mullet strike nets may be used Monday through Friday from sunrise to sunset. Only one mullet strike net may be in use from any vessel at any time. A commercial fisherman must have in possession a valid Department mullet permit (see License Prerequisites on page 31) in his name for legal harvest and sale. Mullet strike nets must be tagged with Department-issued tag.

Pompano, Florida: Pompano strike nets may be used from August 1 through October 31 of each year in waters in excess of seven feet in depth and beyond 2,500 feet from land within the Chandeleur and Breton Sound areas described in R.S. 56:406(A)(2). A Department permit is required.

Reef Fish: To commercially harvest or sell certain reef fish species listed below (triggerfishes, amberjacks, wrasses, snappers, groupers, and tilefishes) whether taken within or without the territorial waters of Louisiana, fishermen must possess a permit issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service for the Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish Resources. (Contact: National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Regional Office, Koger Building, 9721 Executive Center Drive, St. Petersburg, FL 33702, 813/570-5326)

Amberjack, Greater: 36 inches minimum fork length. Closed season March 1-May 31 each year.

Amberjack, Lesser: 14 inches minimum fork length & 22 inches maximum fork length.

Rudderfish, Banded: 14 inches minimum fork length & 22 inches maximum fork length.

Triggerfish, Grey: 12 inches minimum total length.

Grouper:

Jewfish: Take or possession of jewfish within or without the waters of Louisiana is prohibited.

Nassau Grouper: Take or possession of Nassau grouper within or without the waters of Louisiana is prohibited.

Shallow-Water Grouper

Black: 24 inches minimum total length. Commercial season closed from Feb. 15 to Mar. 15 each year.

Gag: 24 inches minimum total length. Commercial season closed from Feb. 15 to Mar. 15 each year.

Red: 20 inches minimum total length. Commercial season closed from Feb. 15 to Mar. 15 each year.

Yellowfin: 20 inches minimum total length.

Deep-Water Grouper

Misty, Snowy, Yellowedge, Warsaw Groupers, and Speckled Hind: no minimum lengths.

Snapper:

Lane: 8 inches minimum total length. Mutton: 16 inches minimum total length.

Vermilion (beeliner): 10 inches minimum total length.

Yellowtail: 12 inches minimum total length. Schoolmaster: 12 inches minimum total length.

Cubera: 12 inches minimum total length.

Mahogany: 12 inches minimum total length.
Dog: 12 inches minimum total length.
Gray (mangrove): 12 inches minimum total length.
***Red:** 15 inches minimum total length.

Queen Snapper, Blackfin Snapper, Silk Snapper, Wenchman, Almaco Jack, Goldface Tilefish, Tilefish, Blackline Tilefish, Anchor Tilefish, Blueline Tilefish, Dwarf Sandperch, and Sandperch: no minimum limits

*Those persons possessing a Class 2 Red Snapper License issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service under the Federal fishery Management Plan for the Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish resources are limited to a daily take and possession limit of 200 pounds per vessel of red snapper during the open commercial season. Those persons possessing a Class 1 Red Snapper License are limited to a daily take and possession limit of 2,000 pounds per vessel during the open season. Persons not possessing a red snapper license are limited to the recreational creel limit when the recreational season is open, and their catch cannot be sold.

Seatrout, Spotted (speckled trout): 14 inches total minimum total length, with an annual harvest quota of 1 million pounds. Commercial fishing begins on the 2nd day of January until the last day of July or until the quota is reached, whichever comes first. Spotted seatrout may be taken only by properly licensed and permitted commercial rod-and-reel fishermen. No commercial gear other than commercial rod-and-reel may be used to take spotted seatrout. It is illegal to possess spotted seatrout on a vessel where there is a gill net, strike net, hoop net, trammel net or seine or other commercial gear. A commercial fisherman must have in possession a valid Department spotted seatrout permit (see License Prerequisites on page 31) in his name for legal harvest and sale. No person shall qualify for a charter boat fishing guide license and a spotted seatrout permit during the same licensure period. Spotted seatrout may not be taken commercially during the period from official sunset on Friday through official sunrise on Monday, and there shall be no possession of spotted seatrout in excess of the recreational limit during 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. However, a person holding a permit for the commercial taking or possession of spotted seatrout may take or possess an amount not to exceed the legal recreational limit of spotted seatrout between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. during the open season and at any time during the closed season if that person also possesses a basic recreational fishing license and a saltwater fishing license.

Shark: Persons commercially fishing for shark are required to obtain a permit from the Department. **Note:** There is a 4,000 pound trip limit for large coastal sharks, which are the following: great hammerhead, scalloped hammerhead, smooth hammerhead, nurse shark, blacktip shark, bull shark, lemon shark, sandbar shark, silky shark, spinner shark, tiger shark. The act of “finning” and possession of fins in excess of five percent of the weight of shark carcasses are prohibited. No person aboard any vessel shall transfer or cause the transfer of sharks between vessels on state or federal waters. **All Louisiana State waters out to the seaward boundary of the Louisiana Territorial Sea shall be closed to the commercial harvest of all sharks between April 1 and June 30 of each year.** The fishing year for shark shall begin on January 1.

Prohibited Shark Species - No person shall take, possess, purchase, sell, barter, exchange or attempt to possess, purchase, sell, barter, or exchange any of the following species or parts thereof:

Atlantic angel shark	Caribbean sharpnose shark	sand tiger shark
basking shark	dusky shark	sevengill shark
bigeye sand tiger shark	Galapagos shark	sixgill shark
bigeye sixgill shark	largetooth sawfish	smalltail shark
bigeye thresher shark	longfin mako	smalltooth sawfish
bignose shark	narrowtooth shark	whale shark
Caribbean reef shark	night shark	white shark

Sheepshead: 10 inches minimum total length.

Tuna: To commercially harvest, possess or sell Atlantic bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and albacore, whether within or outside Louisiana state territorial waters, fishers must possess a valid Federal commercial tuna permit (1-888-USA-TUNA).

Yellowfin: 27 inches Curved Fork Length (CFL)

Bigeye: 27 inches Curved Fork Length (CFL)

Bluefin: 27 inches Curved Fork Length (CFL)

Sailfish, blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, hatchet marlin, white marlin and red drum are designated game fish with the commercial sale or purchase prohibited unless fish are imported and tagged with metal self-locking tags placed in one operculum of each fish. Tags to be issued by the official conservation agency of the state from which the fish were taken and showing the originating water body and identity of the issuing agency. **EXCEPT** that red drum need only be accompanied by a bill of lading in accordance with L.R.S. 56:327 and 327.1, or unless certified by the Department as having been raised and taken in accordance with a certified aquaculture program or a valid experimental mariculture permit pursuant to L.R.S. 56:579.1. The Department must be notified at 1-800-442-2511 or (225) 765-2441 prior to importation of these fish.

General

The use of bandit and longline gears are prohibited in state waters.

Any commercial species for which there is no specified size or take limit may be taken in any size or quantity.

Commercial fishermen must return all undersized fish to waters without injury.

Five percent of each species of commercial fish by number may be smaller than the legal limit, **EXCEPT** channel catfish of which 10 percent by number may be smaller than the legal limit.

Commercial fishermen, wholesale/retail seafood dealers, retail seafood dealers, restaurants or groceries shall not purchase, barter, trade, or exchange or attempt to purchase, barter, trade, or exchange any undersize fish.

Purse seines cannot be used for taking finfish except menhaden and herring-like species.

Possession of red drum or spotted seatrout on board any vessel on which there is a gill net, strike net, hoop net, trammel net, or seine is prohibited.

Anyone legally harvesting menhaden cannot possess more than 5 percent, by weight, of any species other than menhaden and herring-like species.

All saltwater finfish except tuna, garfish, swordfish and sharks possessed by a commercial fisherman shall have the head and caudal fin intact until set or put on shore or when sold. Those species of tuna which have minimum size restrictions may have the head removed so long as the carcass length without the head exceeds the minimum size requirement. Swordfish and sharks possessed by a commercial fisherman shall not be skinned until set or put on shore or when sold. All garfish possessed by a commercial fisherman shall retain a strip of skin sufficient to clearly identify the fish until set or put on shore or when sold. All saltwater finfish shall be measured in accordance with applicable law.

Tuna, swordfish and sharks possessed by a commercial fisherman shall not be skinned or scaled until set or put on shore or when sold. All garfish possessed by a commercial fisherman shall retain a strip of skin sufficient to clearly identify the fish until set or put on shore or when sold.

For the purpose of consumption at sea onboard the harvesting vessel, a person shall have no more than two pounds of finfish parts per person on board the vessel, provided that the vessel is equipped to cook such finfish.

It shall be unlawful for any person to use or employ any aircraft including fixed wing aircraft, dirigibles, balloons, helicopters, or any other form of aerial surveillance in the airspace of this state to assist in the taking of finfish **EXCEPT** in fishing for menhaden and herring-like fish.

NOTE: Sanctuaries exist within Wildlife Management Areas, Refuges and other areas which may be closed to certain gear types or methods of fishing. Consult your local Wildlife and Fisheries Office or Enforcement Agent or the current Hunting Regulations pamphlet.

S H R I M P

Areas:

Shrimping areas in Louisiana are divided into inside waters, the outside territorial sea and the federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The line (shrimp line) that separates inside waters from outside territorial waters generally follows the coastline, although there are some exceptions. For specific boundary locations check with your local wildlife and fisheries enforcement agent. Maps of the shrimp line are available at a charge of \$10 per map by writing the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, 1600 Canal St., New Orleans, LA 70112. Please specify which area of the coast you are interested in. The line that separates state territorial waters from the EEZ generally runs along the Louisiana coast three miles from shore. For specific boundary locations, particularly in the Grand Isle and Marsh Island area, you should contact your local Wildlife and Fisheries Enforcement Agent.

For management purposes, both state inside and state outside territorial waters are divided into three shrimp management zones; Zone 1 extends from the Louisiana/Mississippi state line to the eastern shore of South Pass of the Mississippi River; Zone 2 extends from the eastern shore of South Pass of the Mississippi River to the western shore of Vermilion Bay and

Southwest Pass at Marsh Island; Zone 3 extends from the western shore of Vermilion Bay and Southwest Pass at Marsh Island to the Louisiana/Texas state line.

NOTE: Sanctuaries exist within certain Wildlife Management Areas, state and federal Refuges and other areas. These areas may be closed to certain gear types or methods of fishing. Consult your local Wildlife and Fisheries Office or Enforcement Agent or the current Hunting Regulations pamphlet.

Seasons:

Shrimp seasons are flexible and are fixed by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission based upon biological and technical data relative to shrimp populations in Louisiana waters. Generally, the spring inshore season will begin in mid May or early June and may extend into July. The fall inshore season usually begins in mid August and extends into late December. The Commission may close portions of Louisiana's outside territorial waters during certain times of the year. The shrimp season in the Federal waters of the Gulf outside (south) of Louisiana's territorial waters is usually open all year; these waters are controlled by the federal government. A federal shrimp vessel permit is required for all vessels fishing for shrimp in federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Size Limit:

There is no size limit on any saltwater shrimp taken during the spring open season nor is there any size limit on brown shrimp or seabobs taken during any open season in Louisiana. There is, however, a possession count on saltwater white shrimp taken in either inside or outside (offshore) waters of Louisiana of 100 count (whole shrimp per pound). This size restriction applies to the taking or possession of such shrimp aboard a vessel, EXCEPT during the period from Oct. 15 through the third Monday in December when there shall be no possession count on saltwater white shrimp taken or possessed. When more than 50 percent by weight of the saltwater shrimp taken or possessed is seabobs or brown shrimp, then the maximum allowable amount of undersized white shrimp taken or possessed shall not exceed 10 percent by weight of the total saltwater shrimp taken or possessed.

Methods of Taking:

During open seasons, saltwater shrimp may be taken with trawls, butterfly nets, skimmer nets or cast nets and by no other means. Bait shrimp may be taken at any time, even during the closed season, with cast nets less than 8 1/2 feet in radius, hand operated dip nets with a diameter not to exceed three feet, bait traps, and seines less than 30 feet with a maximum mesh size of 1/4 inch bar mesh which are manually operated on foot only. Trawls, butterfly nets or skimmer nets cannot be used for any purpose in state waters during closed season.

NOTE: Federal law requires that all shrimp trawlers with a power retrieval system must have approved Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) installed in each trawl except test nets with headrope lengths of 12 feet or less. Test nets with headrope lengths of 12 feet or less are limited by tow-time restrictions. Also, in federal waters, federal law requires shrimp trawlers to install approved Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRDs) in each trawl.

Trawls: Trawls cannot have a mesh size less than 5/8-inch bar or 1 1/4 inches stretched. Trawls cannot have a mesh size less than 3/4-inch bar or 1 1/2 inches stretched during the fall inshore shrimp season for the area of Zone 2 from the western shore of Vermilion Bay and Southwest Pass at Marsh Island to the Atchafalaya River.

In inshore waters vessels may use one trawl measuring 50 feet or less in length along the corkline and 66 feet or less along the lead line; or two trawls which shall not exceed 25 feet each along the corkline, 33 feet or less along the lead line and have trawl doors no larger than 6 feet in length and 34 inches in height; or two trawls which shall not exceed 25 feet each along the corkline, 33 feet along the lead line and have no more than two outer trawl doors no larger than 8 feet in length and 40 inches in height and no more than two inner sled doors, EXCEPT that each vessel may, in addition, pull a test trawl. In state outside territorial waters (from the beach to three miles offshore in most areas), each shrimping vessel may only use nets that do not exceed a total maximum per vessel of 130 feet of cork line and 165 feet of lead line, in addition to one test trawl.

In Breton and Chandeleur Sounds two trawls may be used, each measuring 65 feet or less in length along the corkline and 82 feet or less in length along the lead line, plus one test trawl.

"Test trawl," as used in this section, means a trawl which is not more than 16 feet along the corkline or 20 feet along the lead line or head rope.

In Federal offshore waters (EEZ), up to four trawls may be used of any size, plus one test trawl. Federal Permit required to

shrimp in EEZ.

Trawling is prohibited in Lake Maurepas and that portion of Lake Pontchartrain from the shoreline to 1 1/4 miles out from the Jefferson/Orleans Parish line east to South Point, from South Point to North Shore along the railroad bridge west from North Shore to Goose Point.

Trawling is prohibited between the railroad bridge and I-10 in Lake Pontchartrain.

Trawling at night is prohibited in Calcasieu Lake, the Black Bayou system, and Little Burtons Ditch (all in the Calcasieu Lake area) and in Grand Lake and White Lake.

All commercial fishing with butterfly nets and trawls longer than 16 feet is prohibited in Lake Charles, Moss Lake and Prien Lake.

Night shrimping, between the hours of one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, is prohibited in Vermilion Bay, East and West Cote Blanche Bays, and Atchafalaya Bay.

Trawls and butterfly nets are prohibited in the waters of Bayou Judge Perez (Bayou Hermitage) from its entrance into Lake Judge Perez (Lake Hermitage) to Devils Bayou, a distance of approximately one mile, located in Plaquemines Parish.

Trawling north of the U.S. Highway 90 bridge at Des Allemands and in Lake Des Allemands, its streams and tributaries, is prohibited.

Taking shrimp with saltwater trawls from May 1 through Sept. 15 each year is prohibited in state waters on the south side of Grand Isle from Caminada Pass to Barataria Pass in Jefferson Parish, from the southeast side of the Caminada bridge to the northwest side of Barataria Pass at Fort Livingston, extending from the beach side of Grand Isle to a distance of 500 feet beyond the shoreline into the Gulf of Mexico.

Butterfly and Skimmer Nets: Butterfly and skimmer nets with a mesh size less than 5/8-inch bar or 1 1/4 inches stretched are prohibited. Butterfly and skimmer nets cannot have a mesh size less than 3/4-inch bar or 1 1/2 inches stretched during the fall inshore shrimp season for the area of Zone 2 from the western shore of Vermilion Bay and Southwest Pass at Marsh Island to the Atchafalaya River.

A single stationary butterfly net measuring more than 22 feet vertically or horizontally, or double butterfly nets having individual nets measuring more than 12 feet vertically or horizontally are prohibited, unless double butterfly nets are used on a vessel, in which case each individual net can measure no more than 12 feet vertically by 16 feet horizontally. No person on a vessel shall use a double skimmer net having an individual net frame more than 16 feet measured horizontally or 12 feet measured vertically, or 20 feet measured diagonally, or with a lead line measuring more than 28 feet for each net. Reinforcement framing attached to the net frame shall not be considered in determining the dimensions of a double skimmer. A skimmer or butterfly net may be mounted no more than 24 inches from the side of the vessel. Individual nets cannot be tied together. Operation of butterfly and skimmer nets shall in no way impede normal navigation.

No person shall use sweeper devices, leads, extensions, wings or other attachments in conjunction with or attached to butterfly nets or skimmer nets.

A butterfly net cannot be unattended in waters defined as saltwater, unless it is attached to a wharf at a camp.

Fishing with a butterfly net shall be prohibited in inside waters during the closed season.

No butterfly net or bottom net may be suspended from a piling, float, barge, raft, bridge or shore installation in the Rigolets or Chef Menteur Pass or in those portions of Lake Pontchartrain or Lake Borgne which are within two miles of the Rigolets or the Chef Menteur Pass. However, in the Chef Menteur Pass a properly licensed single butterfly net measuring not more than 22 feet by 22 feet may be suspended from a wharf which has been approved by the U.S. Corps of Engineers and which is attached to privately owned or leased immovable property, or to a structure that is not attached to privately owned or leased property if the owner has possessed a permit for such structure from the U.S. Corps of Engineers prior to 1988, provided that the owner or leaseholder is present on the immovable property or permitted structure at all times that the net is in the water.

Butterfly nets may be used for the taking of shrimp in Calcasieu Lake, Calcasieu River, Grand Bayou and Calcasieu Ship Channel, all within Cameron Parish only, in the daytime and in the nighttime, during open season.

All butterfly nets located in East and West Passes of the Calcasieu River, in Grand Bayou and in Oyster Bayou, all within Cameron Parish only, shall be tagged with a tag listing the fisherman's name, address and butterfly net license number. This tag shall be attached to the net, frame or any other structure or part directly attached to the net or frame in such a manner that it is above the water at all times. This tag shall be of readable size, easily visible and with letters at least 3 inches high and of appropriate width.

When a butterfly net located in West or East Pass of the Calcasieu River, in Oyster Bayou or in Grand Bayou, all within Cameron Parish, is not being fished, all of the following shall apply:

(a) Any object to which the net is attached or mounted solely for purposes of fishing, including but not limited to any unmanned boat or vessel, floating platform, pontoon or barge, shall be moved from the waterway and relocated adjacent to the shoreline in a manner which shall not present an obstruction or hazard to navigation.

(b) Any anchor or weight used to secure in the waterway the net or any object to which it is attached or mounted solely for purposes of fishing, including but not limited to any unmanned boat or vessel, floating platform, pontoon or barge, shall be removed from the waterbottom.

(c) Any rope, line, chain or other device used to connect to the shoreline the net and any object to which it is attached or mounted solely for purposes of fishing, including but not limited to any unmanned boat or vessel, floating platform, pontoon or barge, shall be prohibited. However, the prohibition expressed herein shall not apply when such rope, line, chain or other device is being used to secure, when not in use, such net and any object to which it is attached or mounted adjacent to the shoreline in a manner which shall not present an obstruction or hazard to navigation.

(d) Any butterfly net, whether or not it is being fished, that is not marked for identification so that the person owning or responsible for such net can be identified shall be considered contraband. Any agent finding the contraband butterfly net shall immediately seize and take it into custody and may obtain from a judge of any court in the parish where the butterfly net was found an ex parte order forfeiting the contraband and ordering its destruction. An agent of the department or an authorized employee who seizes items as provided in this paragraph is immune from liability and from suit for seizure and destruction of a butterfly net.

Shrimper/Crab Trap Interaction: A shrimper who catches an unserviceable crab trap shall keep it on the vessel and properly dispose of it on shore. A shrimper that catches an otherwise serviceable trap without a float shall return it to the water with a common float. A common float is defined as an all-white plastic, one-gallon or larger bleach bottle.

Qualified permit holders in possession of a "special bait dealers permit" may take live bait shrimp during the closed season between the spring and fall inshore shrimp seasons. For more information concerning this permit, contact the Marine Fisheries Division.

OYSTERS

Seasons:

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission designates which public oyster beds are open for fishing by opening or closing the season as biological data indicate a need. The oyster harvest season for state public oyster beds (seed grounds and reservations) generally runs from the first Wednesday following Labor Day in September through April 1 of the following year; however, there are often exceptions to this for certain seed grounds. Consult the DWF web site for the most recent information regarding oyster seasons. The owner of an oyster lease or his designee, with written permission, may fish oysters at any time of year on their lease, unless the lease is under a DHH closure order. **Note: Areas opened by the Commission may, however, be closed by the Department of Health and Hospitals for health reasons. Information on closed areas is available from the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries or from the Department of Health and Hospitals (1-800-256-2775).**

The Commission shall fix the open season for oyster tonging in Calcasieu Lake and Sabine Lake, which for Sabine Lake shall begin on Nov. 15 and shall end no later than April 30 and for Calcasieu Lake shall begin on any date between Oct. 15 and Nov. 1 and shall end no later than April 30.

Size/Possession Limits:

All oysters taken from public grounds must be three inches or greater in length from hinge to mouth. A lessee of private oyster grounds may be permitted to take undersized oysters from public grounds for bedding purposes only. Size restrictions do not apply to commercially harvested oysters taken from a private lease.

Not more than ten 1 1/2-bushel sacks per boat per day may be taken from Calcasieu and Sabine Lakes, EXCEPT, in the event the open season is closed by the department or DHH for more than seven days, a licensed fisherman may harvest fifteen 1 1/2 -bushel sacks of oysters per boat per day for three consecutive days following re-opening of the season.

Harvest from private leases for commercial purposes is unlimited.

Recreational oyster fishermen may harvest oysters:

- 1) in leased areas only with the written permission of the lease holder;
- 2) in personally leased areas;
- 3) in areas open to the public for the harvesting of oysters, but shall be limited to two sacks per person (R.S. 56:424C) per day for personal consumption.

Methods of Taking:

Oysters may be taken from public grounds by dredges, scrapers and tongs. Dredges and scrapers shall be no longer than 6 feet in width measured along the tooth bar. The dredge teeth shall be no longer than 5 inches and there shall be no more than seven dredges in use on any one vessel.

The use of dredges or scrapers is prohibited in Calcasieu and Sabine Lakes.

Leases:

Any person who qualifies and who desires to lease a part of the bottom of any state waters shall present to the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries a written application and cash deposit of such amount as determined by the department. Lessees, under the supervision of the department, shall stake off and mark the lease water bottoms in order to locate accurately and fix the limits of the water bottoms embraced by each lease. Areas shall also be prominently marked with signs which state the lease number and name or initials of the lessee.

Oysters shall not be harvested from any unmarked lease.

Restrictions:

No person shall trawl, seine or use a skimmer net over any privately leased bedding grounds or oyster propagating place which is staked off, marked or posted as required by law or regulation.

Culling oysters, which is the act of discarding undersized oysters or dead shall, shall be performed only on the open designated public grounds or on private leases on which the fisherman is authorized to take oysters. At no time will the act of culling oysters be permitted in areas closed to harvesting oysters.

The taking of oysters one-half hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise is prohibited.

Oyster taken from the reefs of this state either for sale or consumption shall be landed in Louisiana, except persons in possession of an out-of-state oyster landings permit may land oysters taken from private leases only in any state.

Sacks of any other types of containers used to hold oysters harvested in Louisiana and placed in commerce must be tagged with a tag issued by the Department.

C R A B S

Methods of Taking:

Crabs may be taken with any legal crab trap, crab dropnet, trawl, trotline, handline, bushline, dip net or cast net. Dredges shall not be used for the intentional taking of crabs.

The taking of crabs by means of trawls in inside waters is permitted only during the open season for shrimp and with a legal mesh size (see Shrimp – Trawls).

No person shall possess or sell adult female crabs in the berry stage (i.e., carrying the eggs or young attached to the abdomen). All crabs in the berry stage taken by any means shall be returned immediately to the waters. However, a legally licensed commercial crab fisherman may have in his work box an incidental take of crabs in the berry stage equal to not more than 2 percent of the total number of crabs in his possession.

Crab Traps: The baiting, tending, checking or removing of crab traps, the contents of crab traps or their lines, buoys or markers is prohibited in public waters from one-half hour after legal sunset until one-half hour before legal sunrise.

It is the responsibility of the crabber to place traps so vessels can safely navigate and to properly dispose of his unserviceable traps on shore. A crabber who retrieves his trap with a Commission approved common float shall return the common float to any shrimper for reuse.

No person other than the licensee or his agent shall intentionally damage or destroy crab traps or the floats or lines attached thereto, or remove the contents thereof.

Crab fishers may utilize a plastic bait box cover to mark trap ownership or a two inch stainless steel, self-locking tag attached to the center of the trap ceiling. Either must be legibly engraved or embossed with the commercial fisherman's license number. Crab traps may be attached to a trotline to which at least one end is attached to a non floating line and a visible float of at least 6 inches in diameter or half-gallon volume size. Each crab trap on a trotline shall be registered with the department and shall have attached thereto a tag bearing the crab fisherman's license number.

All crab traps must be marked with a solid float, 6 inches in diameter or greater, attached with a non-floating line 1/4 inch minimum diameter or better. Each crab trap must have a minimum of two escape rings 2 5/16 inches in inside diameter, excluding the ring material. Rings must be placed on the vertical outside walls flush with the trap floor or baffle with at least one ring located in each chamber of the trap. Except from April 1 through June 30 and from Sept. 1 through Oct. 31, escape rings shall not be obstructed with any material that hampers or prevents exit of crabs. Soft shell crab shedders license holders using traps in Lake Pontchartrain are not required to use escape rings.

Metal tackle or metal crab traps shall not be used in any of the public waters north of the Intracoastal Waterway in the Calcasieu River or in any body of water comprising the Calcasieu River System north of the Intracoastal Canal or in the waters of Vermilion Bay from Cypremort Point one mile offshore to Blue Point.

Crab traps are prohibited in the Tchefuncte River.

Commercial Size Limits:

Hard-shell crabs – 5 inches in width as measured from point to point of the upper shell, **EXCEPT** when held for processing as soft crabs or sold to a processor for the making of soft-shell crabs. Crabs under the minimum size limit shall be returned immediately to the waters from which taken without avoidable injury.

Maximum possession of whole stone crab is 1 (one) stone crab per each crate of blue crabs or group of blue crabs equivalent to one crate.

Premolt crabs – Premolt crabs less than 5 inches in width held by a fisherman for processing as softshell crabs or sold by him to a processor for the making of softshell crabs must be identifiable as premolt crabs and must be held in a separate container marked “peelers” or “busters” while in the possession of the fisherman. Crabs in the premolt stage are no further from molting than having a white line on the back paddle fin.

Any operator of a soft shell crab shedding facility must possess a soft shell crab shedder's license. Operators owning more than one soft shell crab shedding facility must possess a separate soft shell crab shedding license for each place of business. Wholesale/Retail dealers are exempted from this license if license is for the same location.

Minimum commercial size limits do not apply to crabs held in a work box. Each fisherman may have one work box if not using a grader, or two work boxes if using a grader.

Stone crabs - Stone crabs (*Menippe adina*) may be taken by the same method as blue crabs, however only the claws may be landed. Minimum claw length is 2 3/4-inch forearm (propodus) measured from the immovable anterior-most tip of the claw to the base of the joint. Whole stone crabs may be possessed on the vessel until the claws are removed after which time the crab shall be returned to the waters from which taken.

By-catch - A licensed commercial fisherman may retain for personal consumption finfish caught as by-catch in crab traps up to an aggregate of 25 finfish per vessel per day. No freshwater game fish, no red drum and no spotted seatrout may be kept as a part of this aggregate. Any fish retained are subject to recreational size and possession limits.

Seasons - The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has authority to prohibit the use of crab traps in state waters during a sixteen consecutive-day period between February 1 and March 31 of each year and during a fourteen consecutive-day period which includes the opening day of the spring inshore shrimp season.

General:

Commercial fishermen shall tag, mark or otherwise identify any crabs that are sold, in a manner which will ensure that such commercial fisherman can be identified as the person who harvested the crabs. The identification required herein shall include the commercial fisherman's name, license number and date on which the crabs were harvested.

Any commercial fisherman identified as having sold undersized crabs to a wholesale/retail dealer shall be subject to penalties for the taking and possession of undersized crabs.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

Reptile and Amphibian regulations apply to lizards, snakes, turtles, frogs, salamanders and related species. *They do not include alligators.*

Any person engaged in the sale, barter or trade of native reptiles and amphibians collected in Louisiana must possess either a) Reptile and Amphibian Collector's License, or b) Reptile and Amphibian Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License.

Any person engaged in acquiring or handling, by any means, native reptiles or amphibians for resale, or engaged in the shipping or transporting of such reptiles or amphibians into or out of Louisiana must possess a Reptile and Amphibian Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License. Act 376 of the 1997 Louisiana Legislature exempts wholesale/retail dealers from this license.

Removal of nesting or nest tending animals is prohibited.

Traps must be checked daily.

Turtle traps must be placed in a manner that leaves enough area above the waterline to allow trapped turtles to breathe; be marked as "turtle trap", and be constructed as a horizontal, single-throated device.

Possession of finfish while turtle trapping is prohibited.

Use of gasoline to flush animals from hiding places is prohibited.

Natural cover such as stumps and logs may not be destroyed while searching for animals.

Frogs may be taken using any visible light and mechanical devices known as frog catchers or with devices that puncture the skin such as gigs and spears.

Possession of firearms while taking or hunting frogs at night is prohibited.

Bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) and pig frogs (*Rana grylio*) may be taken year round except during the months of April and May.

No person shall take or possess bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) that are less than 5 inches in length, nor take or possess pig frogs or grunners (*Rana grylio*) that are less than 3 inches in length. Length is measured from the tip of the muzzle to the posterior end of the body between the hind legs.

Exception: Frogs under the legal length may be taken from privately owned ponds or waters by the owner thereof or his authorized representative and may be sold for the purpose of stocking ponds or waters.

Alligator snapping turtles (*Macrolemys temminckii*):

- A. Commercial Size Limit: All turtles taken shall be 15 inches carapace length or greater measured in a straight line along the midline of the carapace.

B. Commercial Bag Limit: No limit.

C. Recreational take: Limit of 4 per day or in possession; no limit on size.

Diamondback terrapins (*Malaclemys terrapin*) may not be taken by trap of any kind and may not be taken between April 15 and June 15. All terrapins taken must measure at least 6 inches in length on the plastron (bottom shell plate).

Box turtles (genus *Terrapene*) may not be sold commercially, and recreational take and possession shall not exceed 4.

Green anoles (*Anolis carolinensis*) less than 1 3/4 inches snout-vent length or less than 5 inches overall length may not be sold or purchased.

Turtle Eggs: No turtle eggs may be taken except for those of the red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta*), wherever found.

Restricted - Threatened/Endangered Reptiles and Amphibians

The following species may not be taken or collected from the wild in Louisiana: tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*), southern red-backed salamander (*Plethodon serratus*), Webster's salamander (*Plethodon websteri*), mud salamander (*Pseudotriton montanus*), red salamander (*Pseudotriton ruber*), and threatened or endangered species green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Kemp's ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*), leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), ringed sawback turtle (*Graptemys oculifera*).

FISHING REGULATIONS ON WMAs

FORT POLK

Fishing: Special regulations pertaining to fishing are posted at specific lakes.

GRASSY LAKE

Commercial Fishing: Permitted **EXCEPT** on Smith Bay, Red River Bay and Grassy Lake proper on Saturday and Sunday and during waterfowl season. Permits available from area supervisor Spring Bayou Headquarters or Opelousas Region Office.

OUACHITA

Commercial Fishing: CLOSED.

PASS-A-LOUTRE

Commercial Fishing: Same as outside. Commercial mullet fishing open only in: South Pass, Pass-a-Loutre, North Pass, Southeast Pass, Northeast Pass, Dennis Pass, Johnson Pass, Loomis Pass, Cadro Pass, Wright Pass, Viveats Pass, Cognevich Pass, Blind Bay, Redfish Bay, Garden Island Bay, Northshore Bay, East Bay (west of barrier islands) and oil and gas canals as described on the Department Pass-a-Loutre WMA Map.

POINT- AU-CHIEN

Commercial Fishing is prohibited.

POMME DE TERRE

Commercial Fishing: Permitted Monday through Friday **EXCEPT** closed during duck season. Commercial Fishing Permits available from area supervisor, Opelousas Region Office or Spring Bayou Headquarters.

SALVADOR

Commercial Fishing is prohibited.

SPRING BAYOU

Commercial Fishing: Permitted Monday through Friday **EXCEPT** slat traps and hoop nets permitted any day. Permits available from area supervisor or Opelousas Region Office. **CLOSED** until after 2 p.m. during waterfowl season.

COMMERCIAL FISHING LICENSES

Persons taking fish, whether recreationally or commercially, and persons involved in the fish industry, including wholesale/retail dealers and transporters, and vessels involved in the fish industry must be licensed.

Commercial License Requirements:

Persons and vessels engaged in commercial fishing activities for which a license is required shall show an original, valid license upon demand to duly authorized agents of the Department.

A COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN'S LICENSE IS NONTRANSFERABLE.

The person in charge of the operation of each vessel engaged in commercial fishing activities must have, in his possession and in his name a valid, original commercial fisherman's license. This person must also have in his possession a gear license indicating that the applicable gear fee has been paid and if fishing south of the saltwater line (see description) a valid and original vessel license. If harvesting oysters, mullet, mussels, spotted seatrout, shark, or pompano in Breton and Chandeleur sounds with a strike net, a commercial fisherman must also have in his possession, and in his name, the applicable oyster harvester's license, mullet permit, mussel harvester permit, spotted seatrout permit, shark permit, or pompano permit.

Commercial Fisherman's License: A commercial fisherman taking fish, including bait species, from state waters or possessing fish in the state must purchase a commercial fisherman's license.

EXCEPTIONS: Only one commercial fisherman's license is required for each menhaden seine being used to take menhaden or other herring-like fish.

It is unlawful for the owner of a licensed commercial fishing vessel to permit any person not holding a valid, original commercial fisherman's license to operate such licensed vessel while the vessel is engaged in commercial fishing or while in possession of fish for sale in the waters of the state. Violation subjects the vessel owner to revocation of license and seizure of the vessel and all fish and equipment aboard.

Helpers or persons assisting or engaged in operations while aboard commercial fishing vessels need not have a commercial fisherman's license in his name as long as the captain or owner of the vessel while aboard the vessel has in his name a valid and original commercial fisherman's license.

All persons on board a vessel with commercial rod and reel in use must possess a valid commercial fishing license.

A licensed commercial fisherman may sell to a wholesale/retail dealer. Any commercial fisherman may transport his catch to licensed Louisiana wholesale/retail dealers located within the state. A commercial fisherman may sell his own catch instate to the consumer with a fresh products license.

Fresh Products License: A validly licensed commercial fisherman must possess a fresh products license if selling fish to a consumer within the state. He must also file a monthly report with the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. A commercial fisherman may purchase a secondary fresh products license which will allow the commercial fisherman to continue to fish while the spouse sells the catch.

Mullet Permit: The commercial fisherman (captain) is required to qualify and purchase a mullet permit to commercially harvest mullet.

Mussel Harvester Permit: A commercial fisherman is required to purchase a Mussel Harvester Permit to commercially harvest mussels.

Oyster Harvester License: Commercial fishermen harvesting or possessing oysters in state waters must purchase an oyster harvester license, in addition to any and all licenses otherwise required.

Pompano Permit: A commercial fisherman is required to obtain a pompano permit to commercially harvest and sell pompano using a pompano strike net in Breton and Chandeleur sounds during the pompano season.

Shark Permit: A commercial fisherman is required to acquire a shark permit to commercially harvest shark.

Soft Shell Crab Shedders License: Any operator of a soft shell crab shedding facility must purchase a soft shell crab shedders license. If the licensee owns or operates more than one place of business, then a separate license is required for each place. Employees of soft shell crab shedders are not required to obtain soft shell crab shedders licenses. Licensed wholesale/retail seafood dealers are exempt from this license.

Spotted Seatrout Permit: The commercial fisherman (captain) is required to qualify and purchase a spotted seatrout permit to commercially harvest spotted seatrout.

Commercial Gear License

A commercial fisherman must possess a valid and original commercial gear license whenever using or possessing such gear on the fishing grounds. In the event that more than one gear type is in possession on the fishing grounds a gear license for each gear type must be in possession.

A gear license is required for each piece of gear or each type of gear in use or in possession, whichever is applicable.

A commercial gear license (except for a menhaden purse seine) can only be purchased by a person possessing a valid commercial fisherman's license.

Gear licenses are transferrable but only to those persons holding a valid commercial fisherman's license. Violation subjects the commercial gear licensee to revocation of the commercial gear license and seizure of gear.

No commercial gear license shall be issued to any nonresident whose domiciliary state prohibits the use of similar gear in commercial fishing.

Commercial Vessel License

A vessel must be licensed whenever engaged in commercial fishing or whenever possessing fish for sale in the saltwater areas of the state. Vessel licenses are issued in the name of the owner (person having legal ownership of the vessel; includes association, corporation, partnership or other legal entity) of the vessel and shall list the owner's name and address, the vessel name and registration or documentation number, and any other information required by the Department.

Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers and Retail Seafood Dealer Licenses

"Fish" (in quotation marks) in this section means all finfish, shellfish and crustaceans.

1. License Requirements:

Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers are any individual person, firm, association, corporation, partnership or any legal entity recognized by law that buys, or handles by any means whatsoever any species of "fish"/seafood whether fresh, frozen, processed, or unprocessed in Louisiana for sale or resale, including bait species, whether on a commission basis or otherwise. Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers include but are not limited to any person who makes sales of seafood on a wholesale basis, including any dock, distributor, broker, fish factory, platform, processing plant or anyone shipping fish out of or into the state for resale.

A Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer is the only licensee who can legally purchase "fish" from a commercial fisherman and resell such fish. Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers are not required to obtain a Soft Shell Crab Shedders License or a Reptile and Amphibian Dealers License. They are required, however, to abide by regulations of those particular activities. If a Wholesale/Retail Dealers license is in the name of an individual, the license is only valid for that individual. If you are applying for a new Wholesale/Retail Dealers license in a business name, you must submit a copy of the occupational license or the registration certificate filed with the Secretary of State, if Federal Tax ID is not obtained.

Retail Seafood Dealers are any individual person, firm association, corporation, partnership or any legal entity recognized by law that only buys, acquires or handles by any means whatsoever any species of "fish"/seafood whether fresh, frozen, processed or unprocessed in Louisiana for sale. Retail Seafood Dealers may only purchase fish from a licensed Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer. Retail Seafood Dealers may only sell "fish"/seafood directly to the consumer for personal or household use. Retail Seafood Dealers are not authorized to make wholesale transactions (sales intended to be resold). Restaurants or Grocers that sell raw "fish" such as oysters or sushi are required to obtain a Retail Seafood Dealers license if purchasing such fish from a licensed Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer. If a Retail Seafood Dealers license is in the name of an individual, the license is only valid for that individual. Retail Seafood Dealers are not authorized to purchase fish from a commercial fisherman.

Restaurants and Retail Grocers who only purchase “fish”/seafood whether fresh, frozen, processed or unprocessed from a licensed Louisiana Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer and only sell such “fish” fully prepared by cooking for immediate consumption by the consumer are exempt from these license requirements.

Restaurants and Retail Grocers who pick up “fish”/seafood directly from Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers themselves and transport such “fish”/seafood are required to purchase a Retail Seafood Dealers license and applicable transport license(s). Persons exempt from license requirements are required to maintain records as provided below.

**Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers and Retail Seafood Dealers may purchase a license for a four-year period at four times the cost of the annual license fee.*

2. Purchases/Sales:

Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers shall only purchase from a validly licensed commercial fisherman or another licensed Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer. When purchasing species of “fish”/seafood from commercial fisherman for which a permit is required, they may only purchase “fish”/seafood from those commercial fisherman who possess the required permit. Permits include but are not limited to: Mullet, Reef Fish, Shark, Spotted Seatrout, Tuna, etc. (permits include both state and federal). When purchasing “fish”/seafood from out-of-state sellers and bringing the “fish”/seafood into Louisiana, “fish”/seafood shall only be purchased from those persons legally licensed to sell “fish”/seafood in that state. When out-of-state sellers bring “fish”/seafood into Louisiana they must be legally licensed in Louisiana. Persons out-of-state purchasing “fish”/seafood in Louisiana for resale regardless of the type of transportation used must possess a Louisiana Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers license. Out-of-state buyers purchasing “fish”/seafood for resale from a Louisiana licensed Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer are not required to be licensed when receiving the shipment by that licensed Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer. Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers may be required to obtain certain federal permits when purchasing federally regulated species from commercial fisherman. For information regarding federal permits, contact 727/570-5326 or 1-888-USA-TUNA.

Retail Seafood Dealers shall only purchase “fish”/seafood from a licensed Louisiana Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer. When purchasing “fish”/seafood from out-of-state sellers and bringing the fish into Louisiana, “fish”/seafood shall only be purchased from those persons legally licensed to sell fish in that state. When out-of-state sellers bring fish into Louisiana they must be legally licensed in Louisiana. Retail Seafood Dealers may only sell “fish”/seafood directly to consumers.

Fresh Products Licensees shall only sell to the consumer and is required to maintain “trip ticket” records and file monthly reports as required in Section 4 below.

Non-Licensed Restaurants and Retail Grocers shall only purchase “fish”/seafood from licensed Louisiana Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers. (See exemptions) If a Restaurant or Retail grocer purchases “fish”/seafood from out of state they shall possess a Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer’s license or a Retail Seafood Dealer’s license. Restaurants or Retail Grocers who pick up “fish”/seafood directly from Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers themselves and transport such “fish”/seafood are required to purchase a Retail Seafood Dealers license and applicable transport license.

3. Records:

Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers, Retail Seafood Dealers, Fresh Products Licensees, Restaurants and Retail Grocers shall keep and maintain in the English language:

- 1) records of the quantity and species of “fish”/seafood (fresh, frozen, processed or unprocessed) acquired;
- 2) the date the “fish”/seafood was acquired and the full name and license number of the commercial fisherman, wholesale/retail dealer, or the out-of-state seller from whom the “fish”/seafood was acquired;
- 3) records of the quantity and species of “fish”/seafood sold and the name and license number of the person to whom the “fish”/seafood was sold.

When sold to the consumer the records shall indicate the quantity, species and date, and shall state the “fish”/seafood was sold to the consumer. Records shall be maintained for three years and shall be available and open to inspection by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Purchases made from fishermen for which a permit is required shall document the commercial fisherman’s permit number on the records. When creel limits apply to commercial species, records shall also indicate the number by head count of such species.

Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers purchasing from commercial fishermen and Fresh Products Licensees are required to document such transactions on Department issued trip tickets.

4. Reporting:

Monthly Returns to the Department: Any Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer buying “fish” or seafood from anyone other than a licensed Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer and Fresh Products licensee shall complete trip tickets documenting each transaction. On or before the tenth of each month, the dealer shall submit all the previous month’s trip tickets and a submission sheet. Computerized trip tickets are available to wholesale/retail dealers. For more information on monthly dealer reports or computerized trip tickets call (225) 765-2371.

All fish/seafood purchased by a wholesale/retail seafood dealer from persons other than licensed wholesale/retail seafood dealers which are not reported as required are deemed to have been illegally possessed or purchased by the purchasing wholesale/retail seafood dealer.

Severance Tax (oyster): Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers purchasing oysters from persons harvesting oysters in Louisiana are responsible for and shall pay an Oyster Severance Tax on or before the tenth day of the following month.

La. R.S. 56:506 enacted in the 2002 Regular Session of the Legislature requires an excise tax on all saltwater shrimp taken from state waters and on all shrimp imported into the state. The tax is assessed at the rate of 15 cents per barrel of 210 pounds or 210 pounds equivalence. If the heads have been removed the shrimp will be computed at 125 pounds per barrel or its equivalence. Imported peeled shrimp will be computed at 75 pounds per barrel. Payment of the excise tax is by the first wholesale/retail dealer to whom the shrimp is first delivered. On imported shrimp brought to cold storage, the tax is to be paid by the dealer storing, brokering, or distributing the shrimp. The taxes and reports required are to be filed no later than the tenth day of the succeeding month.

Shrimp excise taxes shall be payable to the department on or before the tenth day of the month following the date of sale. Upon failure to pay excise taxes when due, a penalty of ten percent per month, not exceeding thirty percent in the aggregate, calculated upon the excise tax due, shall be levied and collected by the department in addition to the tax due. If there is a delinquency in the filing of reports and in the payment of taxes due as required above, demand for payment shall be made by the department as soon thereafter as possible, coupled with the warning that the license of the delinquent shall be revoked unless report is made and taxes paid. After demand for payment and warning, the department may seize any shrimp or parts of products thereof in the possession of a person liable for taxes and penalties due and sell them for payment of the tax and penalties. Any surplus from the proceeds of sale, after deducting all costs and charges, taxes, and penalties due, shall be paid to the owner of the shrimp or parts or products thereof seized. At any time after demand for payment and warning the licenses of any person who fails to make monthly reports and to pay excise taxes due shall be revoked by the department and shall remain until all reports are made and all taxes due are paid with accrued penalties. Any person who refuses or fails to pay the excise taxes due or to make monthly reports as aforesaid, and whose license has been revoked, is hereby prohibited from buying and selling or otherwise engaging in the disposition of shrimp or parts or products thereof and other seafoods under the jurisdiction of this department.

5. Shipping Requirements:

All vehicles used for the commercial transportation of “fish”/seafood must be marked with the name and address of the company. Shipments containing fish shall be plainly marked; records, tags or certificates to show the names of the consignor and the consignee, with an itemized statement of the number of pounds of fish or seafood and the names of each kind or species contained therein, must accompany all shipments of “fish”/seafood. All operators and drivers of any form of commercial transport who are in the act of loading, unloading or transporting “fish”/seafood shall have in their possession one of the following licenses:

a. a commercial fisherman’s license — only valid for a commercial fisherman transporting his own catch to a Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer)

b. a transport license — if purchased in connection with a Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer license authorizes to deliver “fish”/seafood to and for a Wholesale Dealer

— if purchased in connection with a Retail Seafood Dealers license only valid to pick up “fish”/seafood from a licensed Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer and transport product to the place of business of the Retail Seafood Dealer

— if purchased in connection with a commercial fisherman’s license, only valid to transport that commercial fisherman’s catch to a Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer to be sold for that commercial fisherman.

Dealers are responsible for all activities which take place under authority of a transport license issued in the name of that dealer.

c. Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers license — good for all activities of Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers.

Vehicles commercially shipping seafood out of state must have a Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers License or a Transport License purchased in connection with a Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers License.

6. Commercial Fishermen:

Commercial fishermen who sell their catch to anyone other than a Louisiana licensed Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealer or transport their catch out-of-state are required to purchase and possess a Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers license and are required to comply with all regulations governing Wholesale/Retail Seafood Dealers.

A validly licensed commercial fisherman may sell his catch to a consumer within the state if he is also the holder of a valid Fresh Products License.

EXEMPTIONS: Persons who produce and harvest catfish or crawfish in private ponds shall not be required to possess any license in order to sell their crawfish or catfish. Any person may purchase crawfish or catfish from persons who harvest crawfish or catfish in private ponds. A seafood wholesale/retail dealer's license is required to purchase products to be resold.

Persons who harvest crawfish or catfish in private ponds shall not be required to possess any license to transport their own crawfish or catfish from the private pond to the first point of sale.

License Prerequisites

The Mussel Harvester Permit; Oyster Harvester License; Shark, Spotted Seatrout and Mullet permits can only be obtained by and in the name of a person holding a valid Louisiana Commercial Fisherman's License. The Mussel Buyer's Permit can only be purchased by and in the name of a person holding a valid Louisiana Seafood Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License. Seafood Transport Licenses can only be purchased by and in the name of a person holding a valid Louisiana Commercial Fisherman's License, Seafood Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License or Seafood Retail Dealer's License. Convictions of some offense types may disqualify applicants.

Qualifying criteria for **Spotted Seatrout Permit** are:

- 1) applicant must have possessed a valid saltwater gill net license during two of the years 1993, 1994 or 1995.
- 2) applicant must provide positive proof, in the form of state and federal income tax returns, including Schedule C of the federal 1040 form, submitted in accordance with procedures established by the commission, that the applicant has derived more than fifty percent of his income earned from the capture and sale of seafood species in at least two of the three years, 1993, 1994, or 1995.

Qualifying criteria for **Mullet Permit** are:

- 1) applicant must have possessed a valid saltwater gill net license during two of the years 1993, 1994 or 1995.
- 2) applicant must provide positive proof, in the form of state and federal income tax returns, including Schedule C of the federal 1040 form, submitted in accordance with procedures established by the commission, that the applicant has derived more than fifty percent of his income earned from the capture and sale of seafood species in at least two of the three years, 1993, 1994, or 1995.

Qualifying criteria for **Rod and Reel gear licenses** are:

- 1) applicant must provide positive proof that they held a valid commercial gear license for saltwater gill nets during any two years of the years 1993, 1994, and 1995.
- 2) applicant must provide positive proof, in the form of state and federal income tax returns, including Schedule C of the federal 1040 form, submitted in accordance with procedures established by the commission, that the applicant has derived more than fifty percent of his income earned from the capture and sale of seafood species in at least two of the three years, 1993, 1994, or 1995.

Reptile and Amphibian Collector's License

Anyone gathering reptiles and amphibians for sale must possess a Commercial Reptile and Amphibian Collector's License. Alligators are excluded from this provision.

All non-protected native reptile and amphibian species (frogs, turtles, lizards, salamanders, snakes, etc.) — except alligators — can be legally taken by residents possessing a valid recreational fishing license. See Reptiles and Amphibians section.

Reptile and Amphibian Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License

Commercial dealers engaged in the buying, selling, acquiring or handling by any means any species of native reptile or amphibian in Louisiana for resale, or shipping or transporting any native reptile or amphibian into or out of Louisiana must

possess a Reptile and Amphibian Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License, Reptile and Amphibian Transport License or Seafood Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License and Seafood Transport Wholesale/Retail Dealer's license if applicable. Wholesale/Retail seafood dealers are exempt from this license.

Charter Boat Fishing Licenses

Guides operating charter fishing vessels in saltwater areas of the state must possess a Charter Boat Fishing Guide License. The license is required for resident and non-resident guides.

The annual fee for a resident Charter Boat Fishing Guide License is \$250 per vessel for those carrying no more than six passengers and \$500 per vessel for boats carrying more than six passengers.

The annual fee for the non-resident Charter Boat Fishing Guide License is \$1,000 per vessel for those carrying no more than six passengers and \$2,000 per vessel for boats carrying more than six passengers.

To qualify for purchase of a Charter Boat Fishing Guide License, the captain of a charter vessel must present his valid captain's license issued by the U.S. Coast Guard, a valid driver's license or state issued ID, and his Louisiana recreational fishing license. The guide license is valid for one year beginning January 1 of each year.

A "Mothership License" shall be required for charter fishing operation which does not have a charter boat fishing guide present and consists of a large vessel carrying small skiffs that will be used by no more than two people for fishing purposes. The main motorized vessel shall carry a "Mothership License" and the captain must have a valid captain's license issued by the United States Coast Guard on his person. For vessels carrying up to six skiffs, the license fee shall be one thousand dollars per year. For those vessels carrying more than six skiffs, the license fee shall be two thousand dollars per year.

NEW APPLICANTS MUST APPLY IN PERSON IN THE BATON ROUGE OFFICE ONLY. RENAVALS MAY BE MAILED IN OR HANDLED IN PERSON AT THE BATON ROUGE LOCATION ONLY.

In addition, each skiff is required to have a "Charter Skiff License" which identifies the charter vessel to which it is attached. A license skiff shall only be used for fishing purposes while the charter vessel with which it is identified is located in Louisiana territorial waters. Each charter skiff license shall be issued for an annual cost of fifty dollars per skiff.

The "Mothership License" and the "Charter Skiff License" shall be valid for one year, beginning on January 1 of each calendar year and expiring on December 31 of the same calendar year.

Licensing requirements for individuals fishing under the direction of a mothership operation or a charter guide are listed in the recreational regulations pamphlet or on the website at www.wlf.state.la.us.

License/Permit Application Procedures

License/permit applicants must complete and sign an application form, which can be obtained by contacting the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Commercial License Section at (225) 765-2898. If applying by mail, remittance for license fees must be in the form of money order or cashier's check payable to "Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries."

Applications applied for by mail may take up to four weeks for processing. License/permits may be applied for in person at either the New Orleans office (1600 Canal St.) or the Baton Rouge office (2000 Quail Drive). Office hours are 8:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Monday through Friday. **NOTE: an original valid license/permit must be in possession in order to engage in the licensed/permitted activity. Under no circumstance is a copy of a license/permit or application and/or proof of payment thereof acceptable in lieu of the original license/permit.**

Commercial Licenses Fees		
All commercial licenses expire on December 31 each year, unless otherwise noted.		
	Resident	Non-Resident
Commercial Fisherman's License	\$55	\$460
Apprentice	\$27	\$230
Vessel License (<i>required south of saltwater line</i>)	\$15	\$60
Mussel Harvester Permit (<i>captain only</i>)*	\$100	\$1,000
Oyster Harvester (<i>captain only</i>)*	\$100	\$400
Oyster Tong (<i>per tong</i>)	\$30	\$240
Oyster Dredge (<i>per dredge</i>)	\$25	\$200
Shrimp Trawl (<i>per trawl</i>)	\$25	\$100
Butterfly Net (<i>per net</i>)	\$25	\$100
Skimmer Net (<i>per net</i>)	\$25	\$100
Shrimp Gear Fee (<i>one-time annually</i>)	\$10	\$40
Hoop Net (<i>any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100
Freshwater Fish Seine (<i>any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100
Freshwater Trammel Net (<i>any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100
Freshwater Gill Net (<i>any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100
Dip/Cast Nets (<i>per net type</i>)	\$25	\$100
Crab Trap (<i>any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100
Crab Trap on Trot Line (<i>per trap - maximum of 25</i>)	\$1	\$4
Crap Drop Net	\$25	\$100
Slat Trap (<i>any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100
Minnow Trap (<i>any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100
Eel Pot (<i>any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100
Cans, Buckets, Pipes, Drums (<i>any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100
Set Lines (<i>Trot, Bush, etc.; any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100
Flounder Gig (<i>per gig</i>)	\$25	\$100
Spear Gun (<i>per spear gun</i>)	\$25	\$100
Mullet Permit (<i>captain only</i>)*†	\$100	\$400
Mullet Strike Net (<i>per net</i>)	\$250	\$1,000

Commercial Licenses Fees (continued)

All commercial licenses expire on December 31 each year, unless otherwise noted.

	Resident	Non-Resident
Pompano Permit (<i>captain only</i>)*	No fee	No fee
Pompano Strike Net (<i>per net</i>)	\$250	\$1,000
Saltwater Rod & Reel (<i>any legal number</i>)†‡	\$250	\$1,000
Shark Permit	No fee	No fee
Spotted Seatrout Permit †	\$100	\$400
Traversing Permit	No fee	No fee
Purse/Menhaden Seine (<i>per seine</i>)	\$505	\$2,020
Crawfish Traps (<i>any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100
Out-of-state Oyster Landing Permit (<i>issued in New Orleans Office only</i>)	\$100	N/A
Wire Net (<i>any legal number</i>)	\$25	\$100

*Commercial Fisherman's License required.

†Must meet qualifying criteria. For more information call 225/765-2898

‡Each person on board must have a commercial fisherman's license.

Charter Licenses

Charter Boat Fishing Guide (<i>up to 6 passengers</i>)	\$250	\$1,000
Charter Boat Fishing Guide (<i>more than 6 passengers</i>)	\$500	\$2,000
Mothership License (<i>carrying up to 6 skiffs</i>)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Mothership License (<i>carrying more than 6 skiffs</i>)	\$2,000	\$2,000
Charter Skiff License (<i>per skiff</i>) (2 persons per skiff limit)	\$50	\$50

Dealer Licenses

	Resident	Non-Resident	4-Year Resident	4-Year Non-Res
Seafood Wholesale/Retail Dealer -Business	\$250	\$1,105	\$1,000	\$4,420
Seafood Wholesale/Retail Dealer -Vehicle	\$250	\$1,105	\$1,000	\$4,420
Seafood Retail Dealer-Business	\$105	\$405	\$420	\$1,620
Seafood Retail Dealer-Vehicle	\$105	\$405	\$420	\$1,620

Dealer Licenses (continued) Seafood				
Seafood Transport-Wholesale/Retail Dealer	\$30	\$30	\$120	\$120
Seafood Transport-Retail Dealer	\$30	\$30	\$120	\$120

Seafood Transport-Commercial Fisherman	\$30	\$30
Soft Shell Crab Shedder	\$100	\$400
Fresh Products (<i>Commercial Fisherman's License required</i>)	\$20	\$120
Fresh Products (<i>Spouse</i>)	\$5	
Fish Farmer	\$15	N/A
Reptile & Amphibian Collector (under 16)	\$10	N/A
Reptile & Amphibian Collector	\$25	\$200
Reptile & Amphibian Wholesale/Retail Dealer	\$105	\$405
Reptile & Amphibian Transport	\$30	\$120
Alligator Parts Dealer (<i>expires June 30</i>)	\$50	N/A
Alligator Parts Retailer (<i>expires June 30</i>)	\$5	N/A
Mussel Buyer's Permit**	\$150	\$600
**Seafood Wholesale/Retail Dealer License required.		

Additional Licenses		
	Resident	Non-Resident
Bow & Arrow Gear	\$25	\$100
Garfish Gig (<i>per gig</i>)	\$25	\$100
Non Game Quadruped - Exhibitor	\$10	N/A
Non Game Quadruped - Breeder	\$25	N/A
Game Breeder (<i>\$50 inspection fee to raise deer and birds of prey</i>)	\$25	N/A
Fur Buyer (<i>expire June 30th</i>)	\$25	\$100
Fur Dealer (<i>\$500 deposit is required of residents and \$1000 for non-residents</i>) (<i>expire June 30th</i>)	\$150	\$300
Hunting Preserve (<i>expire June 30th</i>)	\$200	N/A